

BERTIE TASTES POVERTY

By JOHN WORNE

(Copyright 1914 by John B. Worner)

"We are much too rich," said Eva suddenly. Bertie jumped and split the coffee into the saucer.

Eva sighed.

"I wonder," she continued, "how it would feel to be really poor."

"Garret in Bloomsbury?" suggested Bertie.

"Yes, just the two of us together with only a shilling left."

"If you're keen, I don't mind trying it," said Bertie.

"Could we?" asked Eva, doubtfully.

"Certainly! I've no doubt it would do us good."

"We might say we've gone out of town, put on old clothes and hide ourselves away somewhere, in a slum, for a month or so."

"Six months if you like. Think of a nice slum."

"I suppose any slum would do."

"No good spoiling the effect by being particular about the slum," Bertie agreed. "Let's begin to-day."

So they arranged everything and put on their oldest clothes.

Samson the butler glared as they passed out.

"When will you return sir?"

"In about—shall we say six months?" Bertie turned to Eva.

"If you like," said she.

"Six months," said Bertie, sternly.

The door shut behind them with an ominous bang.

They stood deserted on the pavement.

"Alone in London," Bertie murmured.

"Better take a hansom," said Eva, timidly.

"There are public omnibuses," said Bertie, "which are much cheaper."

"Let us find one," said Eva.

Bertie waved his hand at a passing vehicle which looked nice and public and cheap. Its driver drew up doubtfully.

"Not that," said Eva, "that's Carter Patterson; I don't think they carry people."

Bertie devoted all his attention to looking as if he hadn't waved. The driver said offensive things and drove away.

"What are the police thinking of?" said Eva, "that such language is possible. However, here is a real bus."

They got in. Bertie passed on the step.

"Guard!" he said, "drive to the nearest slum where there is likely to be an attic to let."

"Vot chi?" said the conductor, "and ar vot hour ham I ter call fer yer lordship?"

"Never mind," said Bertie, "we can face the world together."

"Hadin' you better sprak more—more as if you were one of them?" Eva suggested, under cover of the roar and rattle of the bus.

"That's an idea," he replied. "I'll drop an 'b' or two next time. It will match the color of my tie better."

The conductor came for the fares.

"Ow much?" said Bertie.

"Where to?" said the conductor.

"As far as yer'll like us for a penny," said Bertie.

"That'll be a penny each," said the conductor.

Bertie counted over some coppers cautiously.

"Dyer want me ter stand 'ere all day?" said the conductor.

"If you want to," said Bertie. "It's your bloomin' business, ain't it?"

"Come on," said the conductor, "pay yer fare or get out."

"If I've any more of your him pudence I'll call a policeman," Bertie retorted, finding the "b's" rather a strain.

"Ho! you'd call a policeman, you would!" said the conductor. "You call a policeman! Oh, are you?"

"What's it to you 'oo be ham?" said Bertie.

"Ere, get out!" said the conductor, flinging the bell savagely. The bus slowed down.

"You don't ratch me staying," said Bertie and pulled the bell again. Consequently the bus went on.

"Please stop it," said Eva, repenting of her poverty, and putting a shilling quietly into the conductor's hand. He rang again. Bertie got out. Eva followed, and the conductor drove away.

"What do we do now?" said Eva.

"I'm dying for a cup of tea."

Bertie counted his change, the few shillings that were left to them in this world.

"No tea," he moaned. "Here's a slum, let's find a home."

"But I'm simply dying for a cup of tea."

"There'll be worse things to die for before the six months are over. Come on!"

They paused outside a small mixed shop which offered apartments, among other things, such as papers and tobacco.

Bertie opened the door, fumbling a cracked bell. They were met by a mixed smell.

"Do you think—" began Eva, doubtfully.

"I don't know," said Bertie. "It may be more than we can afford."

"Oh, I hope so," said Eva.

A fat lady appeared through an inner door. She was not nicely dressed, on the contrary.

"Hi! 'ar you 'ave hapartments?" said Bertie.

"Don't drop too many," Eva whispered.

The fat lady rubbed her hands on her apron and looked them up and down.

"We 'as," she said, "and we 'as't." "Then I'll take some of what you 'as," said Bertie.

"Our lodgers is respectable," said the fat lady.

"We 'ave seen better times," said Bertie, with humility, "but don't he 'ard on me an' my wife."

The fat lady looked rather less uninviting.

"We 'ave a back room," she muttered, "top floor."

"That sounds just like what we are looking for," said Bertie. "If you will kindly let us see it?"

They creaked up some narrow stairs, avoiding the walls.

"Ere's the room," said the fat lady, opening a low door in which brown paper supplied the place of an absent panel so well that you wouldn't know the difference till you put your arm through.

"Is it?" said Bertie. Even he seemed a little startled. Then he recovered himself and remarked cheerfully: "The very thing. How much will this be now?"

"Seven an' six," said the fat lady.

"This is very 'and," said Bertie, "and us just lost all our savings in a 'bus accident."

She seemed touched.

"If you take it for a month," she said, "you can 'ave it for five an' six."

"Horse," said Bertie, "and do we get it for nothing if we take it for two months? And what do you pay us if we take it for three?"

"Five an' six a week is the price," she replied, "you may take it or leave it. And the money down."

"My poor darling," said Bertie, folding Eva in his arms. "For you I will now work my fingers to the bone."

"Don't be foolish!" she said, struggling to release herself.

"I will write a play and managers shall hear me, I swear it. And when my fingers get to the bone—"

"Don't talk rubbish!"

"And you shall be the heroine. I will portray your character. You are hungry?"

"Awfully."

"Very well, I will be back in a moment."

When Bertie returned with a parcel done up in a piece of newspaper Eva was on her knees, staring wildly at a vague heap of coal and burnt paper in the grate. Her cheeks were exhausted with puffing, and her hair straggled.

"Good!" said Bertie. "My little wife has been doing her duty."

"If you talk like that I'll go home," said Eva, sharply.

"How jolly this is!" he said, unwrapping the parcel and revealing half a loaf and a piece of cheese.

"Haven't had such a dinner for many a day."

"Dinner!" cried Eva, leaping up in excitement.

"Well?" said Bertie.

"Dinner! I'd absolutely forgotten! We asked the Wardlaw and the duke of Bloomsbury to dine with us to-night."

"Dearest, you have been dreaming day dreams. The likes of us don't dine with dukes. My play is not even written."

They dined off the bread and cheese.

"It's lucky the drink is late," said Bertie, brushing the crumbs off his trousers. It had not occurred to them



"GOOD,"

to dine on the table, because there was none.

"Well, now about that play," he continued. "How about spending the evening studying some good model?"

"You mean at a theater?"

"Yes, do you think we can afford it?"

He produced his few remaining shillings.

"We might do a gallery somewhere if we can get in."

"It's extravagant," said Eva, "but I don't see how to avoid it." She was already putting her hat on. Bertie said nothing. Hand in hand they strolled out. They walked for half an hour.

"Here's a gallery entrance," said Bertie.

"What a horrid crowd!" said Eva. "I'm sure it will be full up, even if we stand."

"Let's go to the box office and find out."

They walked in. Bertie concealed from her the five-pound note which he handed in payment. In silence they were shown to a nice box where they could not be seen. They said very little during the performance, very little indeed. They seemed to be thinking.

They came out before it was half over, for they were hungry. By instinct they got into the nearest hansom. They were shockingly hungry.

"Where to, sir?" said the cabman.

Bertie avoided Eva's glance.

"402 Grosvenor square."

Samson was relieved to see them, and told them that the duke had used strong language.

FOR A SWEET VOICE

IDEA FOR SCHOOLGIRLS TO APPRECIATE ITS DESIRABILITY.

The Voice an Expression of Health, Strength, Character and Personality — Indefinite Enunciation — Many Voices—Some Girls Speak Like Soldiers on the War-path—Neither Rush, Shout Nor Cackle When Talking.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.
(Copyright, 1914, by Joseph H. Davis.)

One of the prettiest sights in the world is that of the young people on their way to school between eight and nine in the morning. I like to see the girls between 11 and 14 as they go arm in arm, each with her pile of books in her hands, chatting gaily or talking confidentially, their day before them and not a cloud to dim their sky.

"What a sweet voice that girl has," I heard some one say as Elizabeth ran across the street to meet Emily, calling out her cheerful good morning. It was indeed a sweet voice and had a rary power, clear as a bell or a bird note, yet it was not loud. Voices are as different as faces. We pay a great deal of attention in this country to training the singing voice, and we are willing to pay teachers large prices to develop the fine soprano or the rich contralto that everyone admires. But far too little trouble is taken with the speaking voice, and it is a pity, for we sing only occasionally, and most of us talk from morning till night.

If you hear a group of girls talking on the ramparts or in a street car, you are often pained by the lack of melody in their voices. Some are harsh and rough, others are nasal; some are muffled and croaking; a few are pure and silvery. Shakespeare, who was an acute observer, in speaking of one of his heroines, said: "Her voice was river soft, gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman." First and last you find a good many allusions to voices in Shakespeare. There are families in which each seems to try whether or not he or she can be heard by speaking so loudly as to drown the rest. This is always a mark of very ill-breeding. No well-bred person screams or shouts in the family or anywhere else. A low voice may be heard quite as effectively as one that is loud and shrill. If its possessor has learned the art of managing it properly. Even in a large building a person who speaks slowly, giving every word its full value, and throwing the voice from the chest instead of from the head, will be heard distinctly. In order to have a full, agreeable voice, a girl should practice deep breathing several times a day in the open air. The voice is the expression of health, strength, character and personality. The lips, the teeth, the roof of the mouth, the palate, the vocal cords and the lungs are all involved in this voice of ours, which is our peculiar endowment, and lifts us up to the highest plane in creation.

I will suppose that some girl for whom I am writing has contrived a slowly way of talking, that her voice is not pleasant, and that her enunciation is indistinct. How shall she break herself of bad habits? Just as she would break herself of a bad habit in any other direction, she must set herself to work about this and be in downright earnest if she is to accomplish anything worth while. She must remind herself constantly if she is accustomed to shriek, that people around her are not deaf, and that if they were they would hear her as easily if she spoke low as if she spoke loudly. Every time she begins speaking as if she were a soldier on the warpath, let her call a halt, and drop her voice a tone or two. If she has the heedless method of omitting the final g and saying mornin' for morning and evenin' for evening, let her remedy that. If she runs her words together, as too many of us do under the impression that there is no time to spare, and that words must tumble over each other as water tumblers over rocks, let her pause and go more slowly.

Two girls the other day were discussing a third who was a student in a New England college, but was a native of India; a high caste girl who had been taught English in her babyhood. "You should hear her perfect English," one said to the other. "She speaks more slowly than we do, and her voice is like music. She is never the least in a hurry and there is the prettiest little accent like a fragrance." We often notice this crystalline perfection in foreigners who have acquired English and speak it less recklessly and with more precision than we who are to the manner born. Dear girls, take your time. There is plenty of it. Neither rush nor shout, nor cackle, nor make a shrill clamor when you are talking, but remember Shakespeare's low and gentle voice which is an excellent thing in woman.

Of course, no girl who respects herself over fumes, frets or scolds. There is a scolding voice and there is a fretting voice, and both are most repellent. Fanny coming suddenly into the presence of a girl whom you have always thought lovely and attractive, and finding her storming and using invectives, and finding fault in a coarse, hateful way; that would show you that her character had a very seamy side. You could never have the same opinion of such a girl again. It would be as if under the fair outside you had seen a glimpse of something dark and repulsive within.

Probably few girls offend by passionate vehemence of this kind, yet now and then one who has not learned self-control may be betrayed by her temper and her voice may reveal a state of things that those who love her must deplore.

Not only should you be careful about your voice in private, but do not overlook the fact that in public places a girl's voice should not be so raised as to make her conspicuous. For instance, if you go to a matinee or a concert, have in mind the people about you who have bought tickets and wish to listen to the performers, and do not let your own conversation go on at a time when attention should be focused on the stage. If you are in cars or ferry boats make it a rule neither to discuss your friends nor mention absent persons by name. This is a little world, and you never know but somebody may be near you who knows all about yourself and the persons about whom you are talking. A girl may live in New York, Philadelphia, or Louisville, and she may be talking to San Francisco or Calcutta or Bombay with a friend about an other friend whose home is in Columbus or Tallahassee, and some unknown passer or person standing or sitting near, may hear secrets not meant for outsiders and may know perfectly well the people who are mentioned. As you grow older you will more and more be amazed to discover what a little world this is, and how likely people are to have met other people all around the globe.

Refinement and intelligence are shown by the voice as quickly as by the face. Illiterate people sometimes have sweet voices, especially in some countries, but in ours with our harsh climate, keen winds and frequent changes of weather, we shall not have the velvet voices of our English cousins unless we make it our ambition to obtain them. Climate, of course, has a marked effect upon the voice. The dweller in the mountain and the dweller by the sea speak in different registers, but you girls, wherever you are, may have sweet voices if you want them. You will not have them, it may be, without effort and without taking pains, but the effort is worth making. Don't be affected if you are taught to use the broad n in school and if you have been accustomed to it at home, you are fortunate, for it is correct and pleasing, but is rather funny to hear a girl attempt the broad a if she merely pins it on her speech like a bow on a dress, uses it sometimes and sometimes forgets it. Above all things be natural. Affectation is a badge of insincerity and shows a shallow character. Be yourself, but make yourself in everything as delightful as you can.

MILITARY BRUSH CASE.

May Be Made of Material About the House and Is Not Difficult to Put Together.

The size of the case must, of course, be regulated by the size of the brushes it is intended to hold. Two pieces of stout cardboard should be cut the shape of the back of brushes, but one inch larger all round. The piece for the sides is one-half inch deeper than the two brushes would be when placed together, and should



PRESENT FOR A MAN

h two inches longer than the circumference of sides, as it is a wrapper over to fasten.

Cover and line all the pieces with colored linen, cloth, silk or velvet. The piece for one side to be embroidered as shown in illustration. Sew the two ovals to the strip about two-thirds the circumference, then edge all round with cord. Sew a loop of fine cord under the unjoined end, which is to be fastened to a button as shown.

Personal Visits.

Personal visits are necessary in recognition of invitations to dinners, luncheons, breakfasts, balls or any other invitation to an entertainment which is limited to a selected number of guests. Our should always call within a fortnight after the function. A reception or tea is accounted a visit and cancels all obligations on the part of hostess and guest. Formal calls in the city are paid between three and 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon and the visit should be a very short one. It is always more complimentary and considerate to observe a friend's day at home than to pay her a chance call on another day.

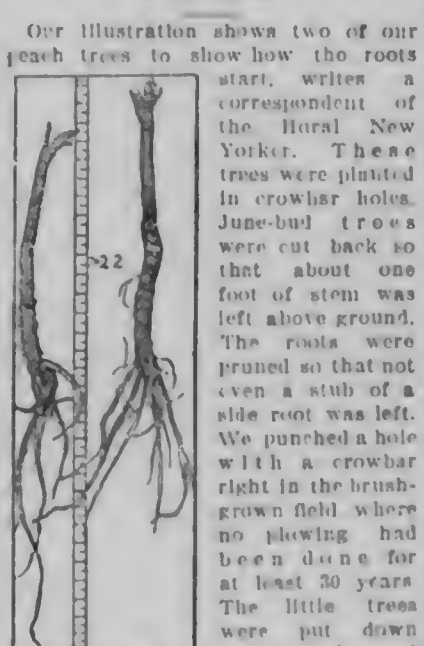
Handwork on Gowns.

Exquisite handwork is being lavished upon the gowns of the winter. One lovely reception dress had a little bolero which looked very much like a baby's blouse coat. It was out very short, had wide sleeves and a little turnover collar marvelously embroidered. A line of embroidery extended all the way around the border of the little bolero, which, by the way, was made of broadcloth and was in a pale shade of green to match the gown.



ROOT PRUNED TREES.

Method of Treatment of Peach Trees to Secure Deep Tap Roots to Water Level.



Our illustration shows two of our peach trees to show how the roots start, writes a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker. These trees were planted in crowbar holes. June-bud trees were cut back so that about one foot of stem was left above ground. The roots were pruned so that not even a stub of a side root was left. We punched a hole with a crowbar right in the brush-grown field where no plowing had been done for at least 30 years. The little trees were put down into the holes, and water and sand poured in, then packed down hard around the root. The white mark shows how far into the ground they were set. These trees did not receive the care they should have had, and they grew slowly at first. I have dug up quite a number of them to see what they were doing, and in every case thus far they have started like those in the picture. Their first effort seems to be a series of tap-roots, which dig straight down into the ground. The bottom of the root under favorable conditions forms a callus and then sends out roots just about like a current cutting. As will be seen in the picture these roots go down. I have traced them until I feel sure they reached nearly or quite to the water level. I take it that the chief object of this deep-rooted system is to supply water to the tree. That seems to explain why such trees are better able to stand drought or lack of cultivation than trees with most of the roots close to the surface.

I have dug up a good many trees and have spent much time in orchards where dead trees are being pulled out. These trees were all planted in large holes, with long roots left on them, and some pains taken to spread these roots out without cramping them in such orchards I have never yet found a tree rooted as mine are. With the large hole and long roots I rarely find a tree with any useful roots much below two feet from the surface. On my root-pruned trees the tap roots are often six feet or more under ground. Of course we all understand that the best feeding roots of the tree are in the upper foot or so of soil. The fact that under this system these upper feeding roots are slow to start seems to account for the slow growth of these trees for the first year or two. Later, after the tap or what I call "water roots" are well fixed, the small feeding roots come out from below the crown of the tree, and growth comes rapidly.

This is the result of planting in a crowbar hole. I do not practice it now, but make a large hole, and leave on more side roots.

Why? If this is a good thing why give it up?

I do not give up the principle, but modify it. The crowbar hole is so small that you can never be sure that the air is kept away from the lower end of the root. It is absolutely necessary to have this part of the hole packed tight—otherwise the root will not form a callus and will rot or dry out. Again, where no side roots are left, the tree as it forms a head and stops the wind will whirl about in the hole, form a large opening at the top, and often fall over. It is possible to stake the little tree and hold it firmly, but I think it better to leave short stubs at the side of the roots, pruning them from the under side. We then dig a hole just large enough to hold the roots without cramping, and pound and pack the earth solidly around the roots. In this way we do not get just the root growth shown in the picture, but we do get, thus far at least, a much deeper start than where the tree is planted in a large hole with long roots left on it. Thus far I am unable to see any advantage in making a great hole and leaving on the roots, and every orchard I am dug out attests my faith in the root-pruning method. I think any man who knows much about trees will say that such roots as I have pictured are more likely to bring water in time of drought than the surface roots which are found on most trees. This will explain why I compare a root-pruned tree to clover, and a long-rooted tree to timothy. Observe the way these act in a "dry time."

Don't Give Up.

Don't give up, discouraged, when things all go against you. Remember that the true worth of many a man has been brought out by the way he said "Ours" when he got his fingers pinched in the door of adversity—Farm Journal.

When a plum seedling begins to bear it is unsafe to judge the value of the fruit by the first crop. If two crops are of no value, showing the quality to be poor, then it is time to graft or destroy the tree.

BAD ROADS EXPENSIVE.

A Timely and Pertinent Discussion of the Needs of Rural Districts.

In fall, winter and spring the farmer has the best opportunity of appreciating the cost to him of bad roads. In the fall the mud is deep in some of the highways, especially those on clayey loam, which heaves badly with the frost. When the ground freezes up the deeply cut ruts remain, and when not covered deeply with snow are a constant impediment to traffic. They are worse than the dust in the summer or the mud at the two ends of winter. In the most northern part of the country such ruts are covered with snow during most of the time they are frozen, but this is not true of all the country. South of the region where snow lies all winter is a strip of country hundreds of miles wide where the ground is frozen for months, but where the snow covers it for but a short time. In this strip, which extends from the Missouri river to the Atlantic coast, the roads are very bad for many months of the coldest part of the year, except where such roads are made of gravel or are on a soft gravelly by nature. The ruts damage vehicles of all kinds and frequently break harness when heavy loads are being drawn. The force expended by horses in pulling loads over such roads is far in excess of the force required to pull a load over even a poor earth road in summer. This is the time of year, says the Farmers' Review, when farmers have time for organization of societies for road improvement. Local societies for the improvement of the roads are far more effective than great national associations because the local societies have no local jealousy to overcome. If the people of any community can be brought to a realization of how expensive bad roads are they will take measures to remedy them. The plan that will do in one locality will not do in another; for the reason that each locality has its particular road problem. There is only one thing in which there is a similarity, and that is, that in each community bad roads are expensive. It costs more to keep up a bad road than it does a poor one, but the people seldom realize this, for the reason that the tax is distributed over a multitude of things—men, carriages, horses, harness, and the like. The good road costs little to keep up, in comparison, but the cost appears large because it is all to be found on the town's books. The sentiment in favor of improving the roads finds its greatest stimulus in the expensiveness of poor roads. Where bad roads are tolerated from year to year, the people have never taken time to consider the loss sustained from the bad roads. Agitation for road improvement will find its strongest argument to be the losses caused by the roads in their poor condition. If a man can take the time to go about his community and make a list of the accidents to horses, wagons and harness, that have occurred for years back, he will find himself in possession of a most powerful argument in favor of immediate improvement of the highways. The same array of facts will be a surprise to the men who have furnished the data for none of them have ever considered the magnitude of the aggregate losses. The road system of the United States is one of the wonderful things in the world, and the like of it is not possessed by any other nation, but there are many points at which it can be improved. The vastness of this road system in its weakness.

USEFUL IDEA FOR BRIDGES.

Safe and Serviceable Structure Which the Farmer Will Find Easy to Build.

On the majority of farms there is need for one or more bridges. Too often they are poorly constructed and not kept in repair. Resulting from such neglect, a horse, the best one always, goes through and breaks a leg, or a loaded



USEFUL IDEA FOR BRIDGES

wagon breaks through with much loss and then after the damage has been done the farmer attempts to repair the old or build a new bridge. The general topography as well as numerous streams on many farms makes it necessary to have a number of bridges. After planning all manner of cross-over arrangements I finally adopted the one shown in the illustration, says a writer in the Prairie Farmer, and when built of good timber it is a very lasting and serviceable affair. It is especially valuable where a single log cannot be used as a stringer. The stringer piece (a) should be of nothing but good timber and of such size as is required to sustain the weight which the bridge will be called upon to bear.

DAIRY CLEANINGS.

Bad flavors in butter are often caused by the water used in washing it.

Fall calving is coming largely into favor, as by it the milk supply is kept uniform throughout the year.

Where cream can be sold from the farm at a fair price it is the surest way of making profit out of the cows.

Keep your eyes open, and when you see your neighbor about to turn off a good calf, get it yourself, if you can.

Berea Teachers' Club

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS FOR PUBLICATION TO C. D. LEWIS, BEREA, KY.

Choose Good Men.

In the Louisville Herald for January 23 appears a face familiar to most persons who have been students in Berea within the last four years. It is that of our friend Taylor Gubard who is now representing Owsley county at Frankfort.

The writer has often been asked by young men, mostly teachers, if he thought it wise for a young man to enter politics. His answer was uniformly this: "If you want to make the world better by living in it and desire to give your life to the service of your fellow men, and if you feel that you have unimpaired courage and an iron will, yes." Kentucky needs all the young men of that kind in politics that she can get, and though, as a teacher, you are doing great good, yet as a clean, honest, unselfish politician, your field of usefulness will be broadened.

It is true that too often the offices of trust in our counties and state are left to men who are after the money they bring and not the opportunity they offer to render service to society.

Let such men as we know Taylor Gubard to be fill our county offices and our legislative halls at Frankfort and we will see not only education but every good thing move forward as we have never known it to do before.

Club members and teachers, you are out of the school room now, but you are leaders and teachers in your communities; yet the best character and brain of eastern Kentucky is found amongst the country teachers. Pick out strong men from your number who will stand firm through all temptation, put them before the people and by a campaign of honor and intelligence put them in charge of our government, state as well as local. By no other work can you more richly bless your people.

Duties Neglected.
[Contributed by the Educational Improvement Commission of Kentucky.]

"Although the farm keeps the balance of trade in the nation's favor, furnishing two-thirds of our exports, and contributing to our manufacturing supremacy by producing cheap food for our mechanics; yet, comparatively little has been done towards educating the farmer for his work."—See Wilson, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

The farmer's boy in the country should have the privilege of attending a school in as comfortable a school house, with as good equipment, and for as long a term as the city boy. He should also have a teacher as thoroughly trained in his profession as the State is able to produce.

An old Prussian maxim is as follows: "Whatever you wish to appear in the life of a nation, you must put into its schools."

If it be possible by proper education to enable a young farmer to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, and to make two ears of corn or two heads of wheat grow where he had only harvested one before, then such education pays.

Four years ago I drove by an old, worn out field. The fence had been torn down and the persimmon sprouts and broom sedge had taken possession.

The roof of the old cabin, built by the pioneer farmer, had fallen in, and huzzards sat upon the dilapidated walls. It was a desolate sight.

Last July I drove by the same place. This time it was "down a shady lane." On either side was a corn field that bid fair to make from 50 to 70 bushels per acre. A splendid barn and an elegant farmhouse had taken the place of the old log hut. Green grass, well bred stock and a general appearance of

order, system, and scientific farming caused me to ask the ignorant driver what had wrought these changes. The reply was, "I dunno, zactly; a darned Yankee came down here and bought the place. They jes natchelly have some sort o' sleight at farming." (The secret of the matter is, he was an educated farmer).

The place to lay the foundation for a change in this state of affairs is in the school room; but in order to make it effective, the school rooms of the State must be presided over by teachers who are not only educated in the branches now taught, and trained professionally for their work, but who are also well versed in the elementary principles of the science of agriculture.

Statistics show that the ability of a people to earn money is in direct proportion to the amount of education they have received. It matters little whether they be bankers, merchants, lawyers or farmers. A blacksmith in one of our large cities makes over \$2,000 a year, and yet he does nothing but the head work. Others do the pounding at the anvil. He has a college education. Think of a college graduate being a blacksmith! But why not, if he can make a financial success of it? It is certainly an honorable occupation.

"The most productive thing in the world is not a dollar, nor two dollars, but a thing that is not material, a thing that makes ships, commerce, and men; it is a BOY, and, above all, an AMERICAN boy."—Dr. Lyman Abbot.

Kentucky has many of these American boys, and finer specimens cannot be found in the civilized world. The paramount duty of this Commonwealth is to make proper provision for a system of public schools that will reach all these boys and girls too, and develop the best there is in them, thus putting them on an equal footing with the boys and girls of any other State in this Union.

"If it is ordained in the sight of men to starve and mistreat the bodies of horses and dogs, how much more criminal must it be in the sight of God to starve and dwarf the souls of children by permitting them to live in ignorance."—Southern Education.

STUDENTS AT BEREA.

Academy Department, Winter Term, 1906.

Following are the names of students in the Academy Department of Berea College:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Anderson, Geo. | Jackson, Elton |
| Baker, Lewis E. | Jacobs, A. Jay |
| Bender, Chas. | Jenkins, Chas. |
| Bender, E. A. | Jones, May F. |
| Benge, J. R. | Johnson, Lola |
| Boggs, Whitt S. | Keller, Albert |
| Bold, Elmer | Kimbrell, I. R. |
| Brown, Luther | Kinnard, Frank |
| Burdette, Ned | Lewis, Elton |
| Burgess, U. M. | Logan, Howard |
| Hurt, Everett | Lucas, Alex. |
| Caldwell, Marie | Lunsford, Jno. |
| Callahan, Jno. | McClure, Eugene |
| Campbell, S. | McClure, Harry |
| Caywood, R. N. | McClure, Pearl |
| Caywood, S. | McKee, Austin |
| Christner, Dora | Marsh, Eliz. |
| Clark, Earl B. | Mason, Caroline |
| Clack, Nannie | Miller, Harry |
| Click, Viola | Moxley, Earl |
| Collinsworth, T. | Neal, Leslie |
| Combs, Gilbert | Noe, Martha |
| Cox, Fred | Ogg, Adam |
| Craeger, Jno. | Oshorne, R. H. |
| Cushman, Geo. | Quade, Henry |
| DeBaun, Claude | Reece, May |
| Disney, Howard | Reese, Wm. L. |
| Donaldson, Anna | Ritter, Fred |
| Early, Clinton | Roberts, Mrs. N. |
| Fee, Mary | Ross, Andrew M. |
| Felton, Chas. | Ross, David F. |
| Fenn, Mabel | Servier, Sam |
| Flanery, A. | Shackelford, F. |
| Fowler, Allie | Shorts, Clyde |
| Fowler, E. Frank | Spink, Earl |
| Frenger, Helen | Spurlock, Mary |
| Frenger, Herman | Stacy, Chester |
| Frith, Geo. | Stout, Robt. |
| Gardner, L. | Strange, Wm. |
| Garrett, Eugene | Switzer, Howard |
| Girardin, Jacob | Thompson, E. B. |
| Haldane, Geo. | Thompson, Eugene |
| Harrison, Bessie | Tilford, Mayne |
| Hatfield, Leonard | Todd, Alvin D. |
| Hays, Grace | Todd, Alvin D. |
| Hieronymus, J. B. | Treadway, C. |
| Hill, Lester | Wallace, M. |
| Hopkins, Bertha | Washburn, Hez. |
| Houmell, Theo. | Washburn, M. |
| Hubbel, Noel | Wheeldon, V. |
| Huff, Jesse S. | Wheeler, Frank |
| Hutt, Gertrude | Wilson, Nora |
| Hunt, Kellie | Wright, Benj. F. |

Bricklaying Class, Winter Term, 1906.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Bogies, Allen | McClish, Fred |
| Disney, Walter | McDaniel, Frank |
| Duncan, Wm. | Marlowe, Oscar |
| Dwyer, D. J. | Marlowe, Walter |
| Hopkins, Andrew | Moxley, Geo. |
| Hoskins, Jno. | Murray, M. J. |
| Hudson, Daniel | Peak, Oliver E. |
| Jasper, Terril | Ray, Hallie |
| Johnson, C. L. | Swaner, Jovus M. |

Nursing and Appointed Science, Winter Term, 1906.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Beatty, Mrs. A. | King, Nina |
| Combs, Adeline | Meisenholder, M. |
| Emerson, Hazel | Rutherford, Etta |
| Howard, Lizzie | Taylor, A. B. |

History of the Eighth Kentucky

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment Took in Our Civil War.

CHAPTER I—Continued.

On the 3d October, in company with Lieut. Cox and twenty more of the recruits, we returned to Estill Springs, and were sworn into the U. S. service for three years or during the war, unless sooner discharged by proper authority.

Recruiting parties with squads were daily arriving. The Colonel's long rows of neat cottage buildings were full, and a large quantity of lumber procured to build quarters. We were beautifully supplied with excellent beef and bacon. The services of an experienced baker were secured, who furnished us good bread, full rations of coffee and sugar, and often a wagon load of potatoes were dumped into camp as a donation from some good old farmer. But the insufficient number of skillets, frying pans and coffee pots, promiscuously gathered up and brought in by thoughtful recruits, and the great number of self-appointed, inexperienced cooks, caused confusion and no little discord. To avoid this a certain number of cooks were selected for each company or part of company, to attend to culinary affairs alone. After this judicious arrangement we lived well for soldiers, and many of these company cooks were there given "nick names" that they carried throughout the war. One Harris, of Company H, for his scrupulous cleanliness and dexterity in handling the dish cloth, received the affectionate name of "mother." I. Ward, Company F, kindly answered to the name of "Aunt Sally," etc.

The 4th of October, Capt. Jamison arrived with a full company from about the three forks of the Kentucky River. A few days later, Capt. Winhorn with another squad arrived and joined us, thus augmenting our company, H, to about sixty. Lieut. C. Benton soon after came in with a large squad, that subsequently became Company E. By the 15th October there were no less than fifteen parts of companies and full companies in camp. Col. Barnes informed us that companies could have only until the 15th November to complete their organizations. Then considerable splicing of squads took place, and parts of squads bolting to other parts of companies, the men not being pleased with the selfish arrangements their recognized leaders were trying to make with others, securing to themselves a lieutenantcy, and making no provision for even a non-commissioned officer for any of their devoted followers. This men were, after being sworn in, allowed to leave any company not full and join what company they chose, and then have a choice in the selection of company officers, even down to 5th corporal.

The 23d October our encampment was thrown into a furor of excitement on the receipt of the news of Gen. Zollicoffer and his rebel horde being defeated in the spirited little fight at Wild Cat Mountain, by a few regiments of Indians and a few raw Kentucky recruits. About the 25th October, Captains Mayhew, McDaniel and J. B. Banton's companies from Barboursville and Manchester arrived at the Springs. Our reception of this important addition to our command was enthusiastically warm and noisy. These companies had smelt powder at Wild Cat, and we met them in the town of Irvine with music and much cheering, and escorted them as conquering heroes to our camp.

The measles had broken out among us, and notwithstanding good medical aid was secured, several hundred of the Eighth boys went through this sickening contagion. Though none died immediately from the disease, it no doubt subsequently caused the death of a large number.

Several hours each day were spent in an awkward attempt at drill. Progress was unavoidably slow, as nearly all the self-appointed officers and drill sergeants were as little skilled in tactics as the men, who found it difficult to habituate themselves to being disciplined by such awkward superiors. Lieutenant Colonel May, Major G. B. Broadbush and Captain Powell had served in the Mexican war as Lieutenants, and Captain R. B. Hickman had attended a military school a few months previous to joining the Eighth. All the other officers were novices in tactics and regulations.

From the 1st to the 10th of November the principal excitement in camp was the splicing of squads into companies and the election of officers. With so much electioneering, discipline existed only in name. There were some exciting and uncomfortable close races, but the best of humor prevailed, defeated aspirants cheerfully acquiescing in the choice of the majority.

The 13th November, ten companies were fully organized, with maximum number, making an aggregate of a few over nine hundred. The newly elected company officers met and decided upon the letter and rank of each company, as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Co. A—Captain, J. D. Mayhew. | 1st Lieut., Wm. Ketchen. |
| Co. B—Captain, A. D. Powell. | 1st Lieut., J. Neal. |
| Co. C—Captain, John Wilson. | 1st Lieut., Wm. Park. |
| Co. D—Captain, R. B. Jamison. | 1st Lieut., J. P. Gumm. |
| Co. E—Captain, R. B. Hickman. | 1st Lieut., C. D. Benton. |
| Co. F—Captain, John B. Banton. | 1st Lieut., Barton Dixon. |
| Co. G—Captain, L. C. Minter. | 1st Lieut., Caleb Hughes. |
| Co. H—Captain, Rhoads Winbourn. | 1st Lieut., Wade R. Cox. |
| Co. I—Captain, Wm. McDaniel. | 1st Lieut., — Crooks. |
| Co. K—Captain, Henry Thomas. | 1st Lieut., Wesley Stewart. |

Col. S. M. Barnes was chosen as Colonel; Reuben May, of Clay county, Lieutenant Colonel; Green B. Broadbush, of Madison, Major; John S. Clark, of Irvine, Adjutant, and Timothy Paul, of Clay, Chaplain.

Three days after, we received an entire outfit of camp and garrison equipage, except tents. The arms were the old altered muskets. With our new clothing the Eighth began to assume quite a martial appearance, and the officers were becoming indefatigable in study and drill.

By the 20th November the majority of our measles-stricken comrades had become convalescent. About this time the Colonel received orders from General Thomas to break up camp and march to Lebanon. The evening of the 27th November a delegation of loyal ladies from the town of Irvine and vicinity assembled on the long veranda of the principal Springs building, one of them bearing above her a large and beautiful silk flag, made by them expressly for gift to the Eighth Kentucky. The regiment formed dress parade, though the officers' uniforms were as varied as the habiliments of any thirty or forty citizens usually are. The proper salutation had to be made with the hand, as none of us had purchased swords or uniforms. We closed column by division, when Joseph Clark, Jr., made the presentation speech for the ladies, winding up with the admonition to "Carry that flag to victory; never let it be deserted or dishonored by brave Kentuckians!" The throbbing hearts and quivering lips of our brave mountain boys responded, "Never!" "Never!" then gave three cheers for the loyal ladies of old Estill.

One morning a Sunday school was about to be dismissed and the youngsters were already in anticipation of relaxing their cramped little limbs after the hours of confinement on straight-backed chairs and benches, when the superintendent arose and, instead of the usual dismissal, announced: "And now, children, let me introduce Mr. Smith, who will give us a short talk."

Mr. Smith smilingly arose, after gazing impressively around the classroom, began with: "I hardly know what to say," when the whole school was convulsed to hear a small, thin voice back in the rear hiss: "They amen and that down!"—Savannah News.

KEEP CLEAN

and get your clothes cleaned and pressed by J. C. BURNAM The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67. 50c a suit is all it will cost you.

PUBLIC SALE

Blue Grass Farm, Crop and Stock. On Thursday, January 25, 1906, at my residence near Manse, Garrard county, Ky., I will sell to the highest bidder my farm of ninety-three acres of good rich fertile land in a high state of cultivation. It is well improved, has good fencing, a good cottage of six rooms, hall and three porches. Also good cellar, lasting cistern, good outbuildings, two good ponds and springs; two good stock barns, one good tenant house of four rooms and one porch. Fruit of all kinds and good grape arbor.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

Capitol's Name.
Love is a game of cards, at best. Kings, queens and knaves and all the rest Are in the pack, but no one knows What sort of hand young Capitol throws Out to each sentimental guest.

Sibyl—her smiles proclaim her best:
Doris asserts, with air distressed, She holds no trump, which clearly shows Love is a game.

Dick finds that diamonds give zest,
While Charles for clubs makes his request. Spades terminate Myrilla's woes, But, when it comes to passing Rose, Hearts always 'so, 'tis manifest. Love is a game.

—Puck.

Consideration.
"Mr. Juggins says he is a self made man."

"Very considerate of him," rejoined Miss Cayenne, "to take care to relieve his friends of all responsibility."—Washington Star.

Material Proof.
Mother—Now, Willie, when I have to punish you it hurts me worse than it does you.

Willie (resentfully)—Why didn't you a-bollerin', then?—Baltimore American.

How She Knows.
"I sing up to G," said Marlo; "I've often been told so, you see. Whenever I sing high The folks who are nigh invariably murmur, 'Oh, gee!'"—Kansas City Times.

A Use For It.
"Is that block headed fellow a collegian?"

"Yes, and his block head comes in mighty handy in backing the line."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Mere Superstition.
"Children are a poor man's blessing, you know."

"Yes, I suppose it's because he does not send them to college."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Not His.
"Two souls with but a single thought," were Bess and Gus, but, bless us, By just one look at Gus we're taught The single thought is 'Bess'."—Philadelphia Press.

Didn't Work Well.
Young Mother (schemingly)—Every body says the baby looks like you.

Rich Old Uncle—Gee hospital! I'd better stop drinking. —New York Weekly.

His Excuse.
Rev. Gunbusta—Young man, always take the straight and narrow path.

De Style—Can't. I own an automobile. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

Only a Dream.
As he told her of his love She awoke with joyous scream And told her of the victim of A lobster supper dream. —Brooklyn Life.

Money in Fruit.
Yeast—What fruit is there the most money in?

Crusoebank—Insurance plums, I guess.—Yonkers Statesman.

Busy Seem'g.
"Doesn't he practice any religion?"

"No, he practices on every religion. He's a professional knocker."—San Francisco Examiner.

Beyond the Speed Limit.
Although he ate so fast at first, He did so un molested, But his digestion by and by Was suddenly arrested. —New York Mail.

Not Always Alike.
Mother—Now, remember, Sandy, that three feet make a yard.

Sandy—A front or back yard?—New York Press.

Stranger Than Fiction.
He fell, poor boy, he fell, For he was only human, But his mother, strange to tell, Didn't blame it on a woman. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Defined.
Johnny—Pa, what is a canal?

Pa—A body of land surrounded by scandal. Tom Watson's Magazine.

Congressional Prophecy.
Our statesmen soon will gather fast, Their wisdom to express, They'll do more work this year than last— They couldn't do much less. —Washington Star.

How He Made It.
"Did he make his college team?"

"Yes, he made his college team tired."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Way They Go.
A pair of shoes may hurt like sin For weeks, and then about The time we get them broken in They start to breaking out. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Not Lost.
Knicker—What caused the accident?

Knicker—He suddenly gained control of his machine. —Brooklyn Life.

Discreet.
Though "money talks," As some folks say, It never gives itself away. —Philadelphia Press.

The Gaffer.
"Did he retire on his money?"

"No—on his nerve and other people's money."—Detroit Free Press.

And That's No Lie.
"Tis said that Atlas held the world, But some folks at the story scoff, For if any man held it today, You bet he'd try to lug it off."—Baltimore News.

Why?
Dyer—Any fool can ask questions. Ryer—Why do you?—Judge.

The Rockless Chauffeur.
He who kills and riles away May live to kill some other day. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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DENTIST,
Office over Post Office.

S. R. BAKER
Dentist
Office over Printing Office, BEREA, KY.
Office hours from 8 to 4.

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Real Estate Agents
Deeds Abstracted

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Real Estate

I have quite a number of building lots and some improved property in Berea for sale.

I also have a 10 acre place, with a two-story house on it, lying inside the corporation, for \$650.

Also farm and timber lands in Madison, Rockcastle and Estill counties.

Any one desiring such property should call on me.

J. P. BICKNELL,
Berea, Ky.

Monuments

URNS, HEADSTONES, STATUARY, —OF— Granite and Marble.

Monumental work of all kinds done in a workman-like manner, at reasonable prices, and with dispatch. All our work is guaranteed.

Golden & Flora,

RICHMOND, KY.

Corner of Main and Collins Street.

Pure Maple Syrup.

Any one desiring to have pure maple syrup delivered to them, about March 10, at \$1.10 per gallon, should order at once of C. F. Canfield. At present have orders amounting to 90 gallons.



THE above picture of the man and fish is the trademark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion found a way of preparing cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and lost strength.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS
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50c. and \$1.00. All druggists.

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You must have had sixty at least! What? Only forty? Then it must be your gray hair. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops these frequent birthdays. It gives all the early, deep, rich color to gray hair, and checks falling hair. And it keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

"I was greatly troubled with dandruff which produced a most disagreeable itching of the scalp. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and the dandruff soon disappeared. My hair also stopped falling out until now I have a splendid head of hair."—DAVID C. KINNE, Plainfield, Conn.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufactured by SARGAPARILLA PILLS, CERRY PECTORAL.

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Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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How to Win in Life.

The traits which make for success are definiteness of aim, clearness of view, tenacity of purpose, the power of concentration and the faculty, which with some men appears to be a kind of sixth sense, of quickly apprehending and promptly grasping the main chance. Definiteness of aim is the first essential. There are thousands, yes, millions of people who go through life without any definite aim whatever. They live from day to day, content if they are able as they go along to satisfy their daily necessities. These people, remarks the Philadelphia Inquirer, play their part in the progress of civilization, which requires the cooperation of all, and they may themselves enjoy a fair share of happiness, but success in any considerable measure is not for such. The man who "gets there," to use the current and convenient slang, is he who starts with the purpose of arriving at some predetermined goal; not the one who wanders along any road he may chauce to strike without knowing or much caring where it is going to lead him. But it is not enough to plan; one must also execute, and it is here that the obstacles are encountered which so many fail to overcome. The purpose once formed must be maintained, in spite of occasional or even repeated failures, and although the ambitious striver may seem not to be getting forward he must not relax his efforts or allow himself to become discouraged. He must still keep pushing along. He must cultivate a little philosophy for his comfort and assistance and remember that his experience is not exceptional. It is the regular thing. Only a very few, having set their purpose high, reach the goal of their expectations at a single bound. Rome was not built in a day. Concentration of effort is another very valuable if not indispensable quality. Many men of ability and deserving fritter their talents away through the multiplicity of their undertakings. It is by much the best to devote one's energies and powers to the achievement of a single object and having made the choice of what is most desirable, to sacrifice the rest. Distractions are always detrimental and sometimes fatal. When Atlanta turned aside to run after the golden apples Milanese threw she lost the race. The ability to appreciate an offering opportunity and the courage to grasp it when to do so involves some risk is another characteristic usually found in the preeminently successful.

A consular report holds Japan responsible for half the trouble that is now worrying the hide and leather market. When she went to war with Russia she had to shoe with leather half a million men who had been accustomed to wear straw sandals. In doing this she drew heavily on the world's supply of tanned hides, and the effects of this drain are still felt in the leather markets. If the Japs continue the habit thus acquired of wearing leather boots, the Japs will have to take to raising cattle.

The city council of Los Angeles, by an ordinance, has put its official ban on the chorus girl who appears clad in tights. "Nothing objectionable will be permitted on the stage," is the decree of the council, and the word "objectionable" has been construed to mean the appearance of women in tights.

The former home in New York of Richard Croker is to be sold and the name of the most powerful municipal boss since William M. Tweed will soon mean little in the city which he ruled.

The point seems to be well taken that the "harnessing of Niagara," about which we hear so much, is of no particular benefit to the people. The power companies are monopolizing the advantages and are selling their power to the public at a rate no lower than that of coal-made electricity.

A recent report says that in an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" production the dogs were good, but they had poor support.

CAPITALS MADE TO ORDER.

Australia Is to Follow the Examples of the United States and Russia.

The Australian commonwealth, taking a leaf from the history of the United States, has decided to build a new capital which shall be free from the influence of either of the great sections. It will build the capital literally from the ground up and has selected a site not far from the pretty village of Dalgety, on the Snowy river. Dalgety might have slumbered in pastoral obscurity for the next hundred years but for the assumed necessity of Australia to have a capital in a place which nature had designed for a village. It is 30 miles from the nearest railroad station and even when that distance is spanned by the iron way still further connections must be built to link it with the main Victorian system. Henry Stead, in the Independent, estimates that cost of the railroad construction entailed will be \$8,300,000 and that water supply, public buildings and land purchase will carry the total of the expenditures for the new capital up to \$35,000,000. After the city is built it will be a purely artificial capital, just as Washington is, but it will have a very much smaller population, the assumption being that it will not exceed 50,000.

An artificial capital, one created by fiat as a result of a compromise between rival sections or decreed by assumed political necessity is an experiment under the best circumstances and usually falls short of being a metropolis. Washington and St. Petersburg are examples. Washington is simply the seat of the federal government; nothing more. It has disappointed the expectations of its founders that it would become an emporium, a busy mart, a port, a city that should be an illustration in itself of all the activities of a great and busy country. Beauty it has, but business it has not. In population it is far below many cities that we are wont to think of as in our second or possibly our third class.

St. Petersburg, on the other hand, has far outstripped the old capital in population, having 1,313,300 inhabitants, to Moscow's 1,092,340 by the latest census. St. Petersburg is really a great port, commanding a heavy seaborne trade, but, in fact, it only divides the honors of the capital with Moscow. The latter has the greater hold on the affections and traditions of Russia. It has a prestige which Peter the Great could not undermine. It is the capital of the Russian heart. Napoleon was right when he held that Moscow was the capital to be struck by an invader of Russia.

Australia has one advantage which neither the United States nor Russia enjoyed when they created their artificial capitals. Its area is fixed and determined. The capital will always bear the same geographical relation to every Australian region that it will have in the beginning. In this country the capital is conveniently situated to only a very small section. The United States have expanded into regions that the founders of Washington thought would be wildernesses for many generations to come. Similarly Russia has grown so far and so fast that St. Petersburg is in a corner very remote to provinces that are populous and progressive, in regions that were not even Russian when Peter the Great began to drive the piles for the foundations of his capital.

SUBWAY HURTS CABBIES.

Theater Trade That Once Went to New York Jehus Now Goes to Cars.

"You'd never guess the difference the subway has made in our business," said the oldtime night cab driver, according to the New York Sun. "I should say that night fares from the theater district and Broadway have fallen off one-fourth since last December."

"It used to be that a man in evening clothes, especially if accompanied by a woman wearing garments easily soiled, would hesitate before crowding into a surface car. As for walking from Broadway to one of the elevated roads, that was almost out of the question. The result was that the great majority of theater and opera patrons who could raise the price went home in carriages."

"Now it's different. After the theater the crowds walk to the restaurants for lunch, then they drift along to the subway entrance at Forty-second street and Broadway or at the Grand Central."

"Men and women who would scorn the elevated or surface cars when in evening dress do not balk at the subway. They find the stations and cars generally clean and roomy, and when they get up town where there is no one to see them they do not mind walking a few blocks to save a cab fare."

"Our greatest loss is in Brooklyn patrons. It used to be almost a sure thing that we'd get a bunch of Brooklyn people down as far as the Bridge at least. Then the Brooklyn people had to take a cross-town car or walk half way across the town at one end or the other to get an elevated train."

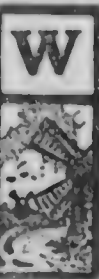
"Now the subway takes them right to the Bridge entrance. Why, now one can go from Forty-second street clear to the outskirts of Brooklyn without going from under shelter if the weather is bad."

"It's going to be still worse for us when they get the subway running under the river."

Hospitable.
Policeman (to tramp)—I want your name and address.
Tramp (sarcastically)—Oh, yer do, yer? Well, me name is John Smith, an me address is Number One, the open air. If yer call on me don't troubleter knock, but just walk in.—Scotsman.

Motherhood the Highest Duty of Professional Woman

By MRS. ROSALIE LOEW WHITNEY, NEW YORK ATTORNEY.



WHEN I say that a career weighed against domesticity for a woman leaves all the argument on the side of the home life, with practically no defense for the other, I am not decrying a career. Far from it!

I make the point merely that when a choice must be made between the two there is on the side of her profession—the work she has cut out for herself—no valid reason for withholding her from her proper place—the work that the world has cut out for her. There has been no accomplishment by woman in the broad field of labor, in other words, that overbalances the call of the home.

This sounds like a generalization, but it has individual application. I base my views naturally on my own experience and on that of the women I have known, who have deserted public life for matrimony and child bearing, as well as those who have never ventured beyond the threshold in other than a social way.

In my own estimation a career for a woman, if it comes through the necessity for bread-winning or to satisfy a craving in herself, is the best preparative for the domestic life to follow. But it must have sincerity at its root. If a woman is honest in the pursuit of her profession, whatever it be, she will be broadened and strengthened. I believe thoroughly that my ten years as a lawyer have given me greater value as a wife and mother. The knowledge of the world and the people in it is a liberal education. It is bound to help in the building of a home.

I believe, too, that the position I held as attorney for the Legal Aid society brought me into contact with a large number in a way that enabled me to do a great deal of good. And yet, I say, this work of mine is nothing as compared with my destiny as a home-maker. Whether all experience would be as happy as mine, or even the majority of cases, it would be hard to say. The individual counts for so much, and the husband's attitude toward the professional wife.

To revert to my own case, my husband objected that I did not retain my maiden name in my professional work after my marriage. This I would not consent to do. He was exceedingly jealous, too, for me, of my professional reputation. But with all this generosity I think it requires a great deal of tact to let the man who feels you have a place apart in the outside world know himself the master in his home as he should be.

There is always the question of whether the woman, used to the isolation or even comradeship of the many, can content herself with the more solitary and restricted existence she must have as a wife. But this again is so largely a matter of temperament that prophecies are impossible. Speaking broadly, a woman, professional or other, is happier married where there is any true congeniality.

I do not wish to be understood as underrating woman's intellect or woman's work. The whole thing resolves itself, I think, into the limits nature has imposed. As the mother she has had her highest duty assigned her. Through all the ages that has kept her in the home, and her work outside of it has not been of the kind to create any great stir in the world, nor can I concede that it would be greatly missed. This does not, however, detract from its value to herself or to civilization.

Blunders In Life That Cost Success

By REV. JOSEPHUS STEPHAN, Methodist Pastor, St. Louis.

Some one has said: "Youth is made up of blunders, middle age is taken up in trying to repair them, and old age spent at the inability to do so."

One of the commonest mistakes of the young man is his failure to discern the true character of temptation. To the unsuspecting temptation always has in it a brilliancy and promise which is very delusive, indeed. Pleasure and profit are promised, but the end thereof is death. Temptation, like Judas, kisses to kill, and, like Joab, with Abner, kisses and salutes with great gush and friendship, to stab under the fifth rib. The devil never appears with his cloven hoofs, his horns and his pitchfork. He usually comes in the garb of the most polished and courteous gentleman, and hence he can number his victims by the multitude.

The man who disregarded the legend: "Don't monkey with the buzz saw," when he beheld for the first time this fascinating saw, apparently stock still, and investigated it by putting his foot against it, was wiser, but minus some of his toes. And he is a good picture of every young man who, contrary to the advice of experience, trifles with sin.

Another blunder is that of a flippant view of early life. That is, thinking that real life does not begin in youth; that this period before the graver and larger responsibilities is merely a sort of playtime before the taking up of school, trifling and unimportant.

Hence there are no maxims so popular as "Go it while you are young," "Sow your wild oats," and "Never too late to mend," and they have been the guideboard to many a ruined life. Instead of the popular idea that it is a sort of necessity for the young man to sow wild oats, and as a necessity not dangerous, but an advantage, it really is his greatest curse. For wild oats must have a harvest, and that harvest is one of shame. The fact is that the sowing of this period of youth determines the whole after career of the individual, and affects us in some particulars, even after grace does its work. Our future is fixed largely in the first 20 years of life. Certain tendencies, habits, convictions and characteristics, physical, mental and moral, shown then appears through the whole after career.

Moments then are worth years afterwards, and opportunities fortunes. One moment, crucial and trembling with destiny, in this period may have wrapped up in it the outcome of all the years of time and the cycles of eternity. There are certain seasons in the Alps when even a breath of air may bring death to the unwary traveler. He is warned to travel quietly, for on steep slopes overhead the snow hangs so evenly balanced that the sound of a human voice, or the report of a gun may cause sufficient vibration to disturb the equilibrium, and bring an avalanche that will overwhelm everything in ruin in its downward path. And so it is with youthful days. So evenly balanced are the influences, so susceptible is the moral nature, that the least choice, the mere touch of another's life, the unnoticed incident may determine destiny.

HONEY IN SOLID FORM.

It Is Better and Cheaper Than the Liquid Variety, Say Bee-keepers.

Bee keepers are now trying to educate the American housekeeper in the wisdom of buying honey in solid form.

"The ignorance on this simple subject is so general," said an expert on bees and honey, "that the majority of women, seeing part of a bottle or comb of honey granulated or sugary, will refuse to purchase it, thinking it has been adulterated with glucose."

"As a matter of fact, while honey which has been mixed with other substances may retain its liquid form indefinitely, all that is absolutely pure will granulate in time. Some kinds are slower than others, but, if placed in a cool atmosphere most varieties will become perfectly solid in about two weeks."

"Hereinfore, in an effort to sell their extracted honey, bee keepers have been subjecting it to a great heat and sealing it, while hot, in airtight bottles. Thus treated, it will remain in the liquid form, which is pleasing to the average housewife, for a long time, especially if kept on the shelves of a heated stove, as is usually the case. Often, however, this honey has been taken from the store-rooms of large apothecaries in solid form, and melted before being bottled."

"It was this difficulty which bee keepers experienced in preventing the alfalfa honey from granulating that made them think of educating the public up to the point of buying it in a block. This is the honey made from the alfalfa of Colorado and the west, and it granulates so readily that it is a hard matter to keep it in the liquid state for any length of time."

"Honey in solid form is cheaper, because the expensive bottling process is not necessary, and it is easier to handle and ship. The honey is poured into molds of the desired size and shape in a cellar where the temperature is 45 degrees, or lower, and nature is allowed to take its course."

"When thoroughly hardened it is wrapped in oiled paper to keep it airtight and placed in a pasteboard box with an outer covering of paper. We had some honey wrapped like this on our shelves, subjected to the heat of the atmosphere all last summer, and except that the outer surface of the block became slightly moist, it remained intact. Granulated honey sells at 25 cents for 20 ounces."

"While any honey will remain in liquid form all winter if kept in a warm room, adulterated honey will not granulate. The housekeeper who buys this sweet in a solid block, therefore, has one of the best proofs possible that it is absolutely pure."

"To reduce it back to liquid also has only to cut off the desired amount and melt it, the same as she would do with maple sugar."

GEESE KILLED IN FLIGHT.

Whole Flocks of Wild Fowl Sometimes Meet with Death in Winter Storms.

The large blackheaded goose is a strong, hardy bird, generally remaining on its own native water until the ice forms firmly. In the south it is only a visitor for the winter months. Born on some lake beyond the northern watershed, or perhaps on some inlet in Hudson bay or the Arctic ocean, its heart is ever loyal to the land of its birth.

Sometimes, when the cold weather sets in late up north, as in all probability it has this year, the wild geese suffer from their devotion to their native place. They may at this late season fly right into a streak of real winter, with driving snow to blind their vision and bitter frost to halt their flight.

If there is storm their way leads right through it, until the leader's eyes are closed by the freezing of the snow about the head or its feathers become too heavily weighted. When the sight has gone and the birds are wearied it is easy to see how misleading is much of the talk about the leadings of an extra sense. Like a ship without a rudder the V-shaped flock will make for and pull up in most dangerous and ill suited places.

Once a flock came tumbling into the street of an eastern township's village, where the half blinded things became the easy prey of the boys and dogs of the place.

In another place a farmer chanced one spring to find the frozen carcasses of more than 30 fine geese in a drift in one of the fence corners. The birds had evidently come to earth in some blinding storm and, imagining they were nearing water, found instead the hard, snow covered ground.

There are several instances recorded of flocks of geese in a storm running full tilt into the eads or sides of farm buildings. A large brood flew at full speed against the rigging of the whaling steamer Dart recently off the Newfoundland coast. A damp, snow-laden wind was blowing at the time, and 11 dead or dying geese fluttered on to the deck, the others alighting in a half dead condition upon the waves.

A more pleasing story is of domestic geese in a large, well-appointed farmyard halting a passing drove of 22 black bills. The strangers came down and followed their tame relatives into the stable, where they have since stayed.

One on Taft.
Manager—Now, for this position we require a man who has a large acquaintance.

Applicant—Well, I'm acquainted with the secretary of war, Mr. Taft.—Judge.



BEER THE REAL PERIL.

More to Be Feared from That Beverage and from Brewers Than from Any Other Source.

Investigation shows that from a time beginning soon after the civil war, the German brewers of the United States began a systematic campaign designed to convince people that the adulterated beer for spirituous liquors is a temperance measure. First, the press, which they were able to control, claimed only that beer drinking was not as bad as the use of whiskey. From this they have slowly proceeded to the claim that beer drinking is healthful, and needs to be encouraged. A more dangerous falsehood was never leveled by the enemy of souls. Most legislation concerning the liquor traffic encouraged the use of beer, by allowing a lower tax on the beer saloons than on one which dealt in other liquors. The saloons of the temperance era that bear containing comparatively little alcohol have been much exposed. One drinks so much beer that he actually imbibes more alcohol than the whiskey drinker. A great deal of beer contains more alcohol than a little whiskey. But the alcohol is probably not the worst thing about beer. Many of the effects on the system are due to other elements than alcohol, and the beer, so extensively advertised in the magazines, is as bad in this respect as the poison. The real force which opposes temperance in this country to day is the influence of beer. We have more fear from beer and the brewers than from any other source. As the old days in New England the watch word was opposition to the "rum power," so to day, the fight for temperance is to be effective must be waged against beer and brewers.—Herald and Prohibitor.

A TEMPERANCE MOTIVE.

How a Wilkes-Barre Company Encourages Temperance Among Its Employees.

I never this heading the Philadelphia Bulletin has the following editorial:

When the American in the employ of the Wilkes-Barre Light company overheard some employees at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday night each man, then, with his money a pocket, went to obtain from the name of temperance, liquor, while off and on duty when he was requested to sign when it is stated the workers in consideration of the good wages they receive, will even promptly and cheerfully.

This Wilkes-Barre requirement is not an exception, but is but the rule enforced by all corporations engaged in commerce, transportation and manufacturing industries. Such and industry are the motive power of the present industrial world, and it is unprofitable or even hazardous to be perilous to life and property as they are powerful. Hence no railway, telegraph, telephone or factory manager is willing to entrust the management of costly equipment and the protection of hundreds of human lives in fatal that are befuddled and nervous that are shattered by intemperance in drink.

"The American people are doubtless growing more temperate than their ancestors were, but the most powerful influence in this direction is the imperative necessity of clear brains and already nervous in the handling of the powerful machinery of modern civilization. Presumably, temperance lecturers hygienic instruction in the schools all have their influence in the direction of abstinence. It is true, but all these combined fail to be one-half as powerful as the necessity which is being forced upon the great army of industrial employees to keep sober in order to obtain employment."

TEMPERANCE ITEMS

"Necessary evil" and "necessary nonsense" are synonymous terms—American Issue.

Total abstinence has been made one of the conditions of church membership in the Calvinistic Methodist churches of North Wales.

Prof. Buchner, in the University of Munich in describing the damage from alcohol, says that the drink custom, particularly of students, is a gradual survival from the middle ages, which is a disgrace to our times.


The most fearful effect of strong drink is the weakening of the will. All habitual drunkards find decision impossible. A man without decision can never belong to himself—he belongs to whatever can seduce him.—American Issue.

No Drinkers Need Apply

The Interborough Rapid Transit company, which operates the elevated and subway railway lines in New York city, has put into effect a rule against drinking which is more lightly enforced than any other. Even the odor of liquor on a man's breath will cause instant dismissal from the company's service, and all men being employed must sign a contract not to drink.

Crime of Drunkenness.
At the assizes in Armagh, Ireland, Mr. Justice Andrews said, in addressing the grand jury, that out of 2,788 convictions for minor offenses 2,525 were for cases of drunkenness, and he thought those figures spoke very strongly as to the necessity of doing all they could to suppress among them that very unwholesome vice.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.



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The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Messrs. A. B. Hoskins and L. and N. Fireman, of Corbin, are visiting relatives who are in Berea College.

There are several cases of measles in town, but all are well under control.

Mr. Tupper has returned from his vacation trip to Kansas and is again at the helm in the Citizen office.

Miss Mary A. Hoskins, of Hoskins, who is on her way to Valparaiso, Ind., stopped over Sunday to visit her brother and sister who are in school here.

Rev. M. K. Pasco preached last Sunday at the Congregational church in Corbin. He will preach next Sunday at the Congregational church in this place.

Mr. P. M. Reynolds, of Hamilton, Ohio, was in Berea this week on business, and made a call on the Citizen. Mr. Reynolds reports great improvement in the city of his present residence. He is employed as a blacksmith at the Champion Coating Paper Mill Co., which claims to be the largest paper mill in the world, employing about 800 hands.

R. G. Mitchell, of Richmond, dropped in to shake hands with the Citizen and leave a \$2.00 bill for his subscription. Of course he is invited to call again.

Mr. R. J. Ramsey, of Riverside, Mo., called at the Citizen office this week. Mr. Ramsey has been visiting relatives in the vicinity for some time, but is now returning to Missouri.

Mr. Ed Porter was married at Monticello, Iowa, last Wednesday. He and his bride will be at home on Center Street after February 1.

Mrs. Charles Hanson has been visiting in Celina, Ohio. She returns tonight, Thursday.

Kid Richardson and John Jackson, of Middletown, O., are visiting relatives in Berea at present.

Mrs. Nettie Mann arrived last night, Wednesday, to spend a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Burdette.

Thursday there was a special Chapel service at the College, as it was the day of prayer for schools and colleges. Thursday night there will be a prayer service along the same line at the College Chapel. All the churches have been invited to participate in this service.

Two families of Munceys, distant relatives of Mr. H. Muncey, of Jackson street, have moved to town for the purpose of educating their children. We are glad to welcome such people to our midst.

Mr. Josiah Burdette has sold his property at the west end of Chestnut street to Mr. Kelley, consideration something over \$4,000. Mr. Holliday engineered the trade.

It is beautiful weather. The Editor has seen all kinds from twenty degrees below up to sixty above in the last two weeks, but nothing finer than to-day.

Mr. C. A. Van Winkle and Miss Margaret Myers are visiting an uncle in Indiana.

Miss Julia White, of Richmond, spent the week's end with Mrs. Stevens.

A daughter was born to Mr. Sidney Combs and wife on Tuesday night of this week.

Mr. Ogg and family have moved out to the old Galloway place. Mr. Ogg will spend a portion of each week at his studio in Berea.

Mr. W. L. Harrison has bought out Mr. Engle on Chestnut street, and is now selling groceries and produce in Mr. Engle's place. Mr. B. F. Harrison has started a grocery and meat market just across the way in the Titus stand. Business is brisk along down the street.

The new automatic telephone is reported to be a great success. Unless the line is busy, the one who calls can get his party at once, without waiting for connection to be made at central. There is no over-hearing unless wires happen to be crossed and people may discuss confidential matters as freely as in their own homes.

There will be a Law and Order league meeting at the Parish House on Friday night. There will be addresses, readings by Mr. James Combs, and music by the Ariel Quartette. The Executive Committee will make a report in line of the perfection of the organization of the League. Everyone interested in the preservation of order and good manners in Berea and the country around is urged to be present.

Mr. G. D. Holliday is doing a thriving business in his fruit and confectionary store, and the College will soon build an addition at the back of the building he occupies for a store room. Mr. Holliday plans to keep on hand fresh fruits of all kinds in their season, fresh bread, and Biscuit Company products, canned goods, high grade breakfast goods, confectionary, etc. He sells no tobacco and his store presents a clean appearance. He is worthy of a liberal patronage by our people.

The first number of the Lyceum Course was given last Monday night at the Chapel. Mr. Tripp gave a very superior entertainment and every number was well received. Among so many good things it is hard to decide which was the best, but the impersonation of Falstaff seems to have been considered the finest from an artistic point of view. There seems to be a slight veneration in the Chapel and this obscured some tones of Mr. Tripp's voice, but this is the only criticism of the entertainment.

Mrs. Collins died at the Hospital as the result of a severe operation on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Collins is known as the one who quarried all the native stone for the Chapel and Library. He has the sympathy of all who know him.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mr. Dameron, State College Secretary for Y. M. C. A., was in Berea Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. Ira Fields, of Whitesburg, Ky., visited his three sons in Berea Saturday and Sunday. We are always glad to see the parents of the boys and girls here to inspect the work.

Dr. Newman, of Leipsic, Ohio, is visiting his son and daughter who are in school in Berea. Mr. Newman gave a talk to the students at United Chapel on last Friday morning.

P. Truipier Frontiss, who graduated last June, is now studying theology at Southern University, Swanesboro, Tenn. His many friends will be interested to know that he is preaching during the winter vacation.

Good reports come to us of the work of President J. Thompson Baker from Arkansas Cumberland College. Mr. Baker graduated in Berea, 1897.

Dr. Hubbell made a business trip to Lexington Saturday morning.

Everett Bach with his cousin Wilgus entered school Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hall, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. T. A. Edwards, for some months past, left for their home at Croton, O., last Saturday noon.

Prof. Marsh and Dr. Cowley will go to Lexington on Friday to attend the annual meeting of the State Inter-collegiate Athletic Association. Some important amendments to the constitution of the association are to be proposed.

Prof. Rigby was sick with the grip Monday and Tuesday of this week. He is now better.

Mrs. Robinson, mother of Miss Josephine Robinson, has been severely ill for several days.

Contributions are being received by Rev. Mr. Thomson for the work in Hurley, Wis. Hurley is the place where Mr. Bix and his wife are working. It is in the midst of a mining and lumbering region and is greatly in need of Christian workers. A house planned for a Y. M. C. A. building is for sale and special advantages are offered to the organization with which Mr. and Mrs. Bix are connected for its purchase. Over one hundred dollars have been contributed from Berea.

Week of Prayer.

Next week will be observed by the Union Church as a week of special prayer in preparation for the Gospel meetings which will open during the following week. There will be a prayer meeting, lasting one hour, in the Union Church House on Prospect street, each night except Saturday, at 7 o'clock. Though no special Gospel meetings were to follow, it would do us great good to thus devote one week to prayer. But whatever success is realized in the Gospel meeting will be due to the power of God and not to that of man. While God will use the best powers which man can bring to his service, yet it is His power that does the work. That power is gained by prayer. We want to see great things done; but no greater calamity could befall us than to have an apparently successful revival effort, and have it wrought in such a way that men could think it was the result of human planning or human eloquence. Let us therefore meet and pray most earnestly that God will condescend to guide us in our planning, to guide Dr. Hubbard in his preaching of the word, and to use both plans and preaching so that his name shall be honored in the highest degree.

A. E. THOMSON.

Do Your Part.

Every one interested in temperance is urged to write at once to State Senator C. B. Eton, Frankfort, Ky., Chairman of the legislative Committee on Religion and Morals, urging him to secure a favorable report on the Cammack County Unit Local Option Bill, and to work for its passage. This bill was prepared by the state Law and Order League and provides that "no district, precinct, town or city shall vote on the same day on which a large division of which it is a part is voting" on the question of the restraint of the liquor traffic in that district. It will be seen that this bill makes it possible for a County to secure freedom from the liquor traffic if the majority of its citizens desire such freedom.

When you want the best and freshest bread, fruit, candies, cakes, crackers, and lots of other good things, to call at Holliday's New Candy and Fruit Store on Main St. All new and up-to-date. Orders 25 cts and up delivered promptly. Call Phone 71. Agent for Richmond Steam Laundry.—G. D. Holliday.

A WEEK IN BOSTON.

Letter from President Frost.

Dear Readers of the Citizen:

We found Kentucky weather this time in New England warm, with alternations of rain and sunshine.

Boston is a clean city, and full of good mannered people. Every hack-driver knows his business, and is ready to tell all about the streets and trams, and places of interest.

Of course my business was with the best people of Boston. The city contains plenty of the selfish, grasping, and foolish, but it contains a group of noble families so devoted to the public welfare that they control the city. And what is more they set the good fashions for the whole country. The majority of the present inhabitants are foreigners, but they have been so befriended and educated by the older residents that they are falling in with the good ways of the town.

That is the difference between the best people of Boston and the best people of our Southern cities for example. In Boston they are trying to encourage and improve those who might be called the lower classes, while in the South they are afraid to have the lower people improved—they call them by derisive names, declare that nothing can be made of them, and in general try to keep them down. Which is the wisest? Which is the most Christian?

We did not call upon a single person who was not engaged in some kind of useful work—something for the public good. One man was pushing a bill in the Legislature to require that all children in the public schools have a medical examination every year. Another was interested in helping Miss Pettit rebuild her school at Hindman in our Kentucky mountains. Another was sending money to foreign missions. Another was working among the poorer people in Boston.

Benjamin Franklin was born here, and his birth-day was celebrated this week by a great meeting, with speeches by the governor and the mayor and others.

This, too, is a great center of science and knowledge. One night I attended a club meeting of gentlemen in a private house, and we were entertained by two men who had been to the Philippines, one to conduct experiments regarding vaccination, using the monkeys for subjects; and the other who had been there to plan a water and sewer system for the city of Manila.

Our visit was saddened by missing one dear friend whose kindness has cheered us many times. Mrs. Frost called upon Mrs. John Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," a beautiful woman, now more than eighty years of age, who remembers the stirring scenes of the Civil war, and is still interested in every good cause.

Wm. G. Frost.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Attention is called to the communication from the Educational Improvement Commission of Kentucky in regard to farming schools. The statements made in the article are very true and should be considered by all who are interested in the future welfare of Kentucky. Instruction in the principles of agriculture is especially needed in the mountain country of the South. The old wasteful methods are no longer adequate to the exigencies of the time. The land must be restored by quicker methods than the old one of suffering it to lie fallow for a number of years. The mountain country of New England has doubled in value since the farmers there began to study their business and apply the results of their study to intensive culture of the soil.

But while awaiting action by the state in this direction, it is well to remember that Berea College offers a practical agricultural course to students, of which many are taking advantage. As yet the demand for trained agriculturists is so great that those who have taken this course are sought after by employers in other states, but the time is swiftly coming when there will be a demand for such knowledge in our own state. This course should be the most popular one among the Industrial courses offered by the College. It should be investigated by young men who want a career.

NOTICE.

This is to notify all who know themselves indebted to me to please call and settle their accounts.

Short settlements make long friends, and of course we want to be friends and do business together in the future as we have in the past.

Respectfully,
Mrs. A. T. Fisk.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Two Farms for rent or sale at Kerby Knob, Jackson County, Ky. Both are well improved, good buildings, plenty of fruit and water, coal and timber. For further information address D. M. Click, Kerby Knob, Ky.

GET SQUARE WITH YOUR COLD

Our Laxative Cold tablets knock colds and grippe silly.

Take them at night, feel better next morning.

It is a good thing to have a bottle of reliable cough syrup on hand to use when first need a "stitch in time, etc."

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You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need: Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

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To Strangers for Charity,

To Relatives for Nothing,

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RHODUS, GREEN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

SUMMARY OF THE IMPORTANT NEWS.

Interesting Happenings That Occurred During the Past Few Days.

ACTION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Exciting Events in the United States and Foreign Countries Condensed For the Busy Reader—Crimes and Casualties.

News From Congress.

The recent forcible removal from the white house of Mrs. Minor Morris was made the subject of emphatic denunciation by Mr. Tillman in the senate on the 17th. His remarks called out remonstrances and led to the very abrupt closing of the doors and the sudden adjournment of the senate in the middle of the afternoon.

Senator Tillman introduced a resolution directing an investigation into the removal of Mrs. Minor Morris from the white house. It was promptly tabled. The house passed a bill providing for the final disposition of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory.

In response to the Sitzer resolution passed by the house, Secretary McCall, of the department of commerce and labor, sent to the house the report of Special Immigrant Inspector Marcus Braun. Mr. Braun declares that while the number of aliens shipped to this country who are largely inadmissible because of disease is diminishing, immigrants inadmissible for other reasons are constantly being brought into the country in large numbers.

The house committee on appropriations reported an urgent deficiency bill. A provision in the bill directs that the eight-hour law shall not apply in the construction of the Panama canal or on the canal zone.

Reform in the matter of making deficiency appropriations agitated the house on the 19th, and the entire time of the day and a quarter hour's session was devoted to its discussion, with the exception of a short speech for free bills.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Marshall Field, of Chicago, millionaire merchant and a leader in the dry goods trade of the world, died at the Hoffman house, New York, after an illness extending over more than a week, beginning with a bad cold and developing quickly into pneumonia, which affected both lungs. Mr. Field was 75 years old. Mr. Field was without question the greatest and most successful merchant of his generation, and he was one of the world's richest men, his wealth being estimated at anywhere from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

The navy department approved the sentence of the general court-martial in the case of Midshipman Worth Wright Foster, of New Albany, Ind., and Midshipman Peterson Hattie Marshall, of Pensacola, Fla., who were recently convicted of hazing.

Midshipman Charles M. James, of Grinnell, Ia., member of second class, was served with a charge of hazing. The charge is supported by eight specifications.

Philadelphia, in which Benjamin Franklin spent most of his long and useful life, fittingly commemorated the 200th anniversary of the birth of the great philosopher.

Miss Belle Draper, daughter of wealthy people, attending a wedding reception at Mobile, Ala., was almost burned to death. She stepped on a match that ignited and set her clothing on fire.

Seven persons, all members of the family of Charles Ayers, are supposed to have perished in a fire which destroyed Ayers' farm house near Pembroke, N. H.

Assuming that John G. Hradky, governor of Alaska, proposes to resign his office, W. T. Perkins, of Nome, has been recommended strongly for appointment as governor of the territory.

M. Clement Armand Fallieres, president of the French senate, has been elected president of the French republic, to succeed M. Loubet, whose term expires February 13. The vote was, M. Fallieres, 448; M. Doumer, president of the chamber of deputies, 371.

President-elect Fallieres of France is being overwhelmed with telegrams of congratulations from rulers, foreign statesmen and colleagues.

Two men were instantly killed, another is missing, believed to be buried under the debris, and a fourth fatally scalded as the result of a head-on collision between a northbound through freight and a switch engine on the Seaboard Air Line at Milledgeville, Ga., near Atlanta.

At the white house a statement on the declaration of Jacob A. Rila that President Roosevelt ought to be willing to take a third term to fight the "money power" was refused.

Miss Viola Allen, the actress, and Peter Duryea, the millionaire Kentucky turfman, have been secretly man and wife for more than five months.

The first lynching of the year in Mississippi and the second in the United States took place in Simpson county. A young negro, accused of attacking a white school girl, was the victim.

A statement given out by the Bankers' committee investigating the affairs of Prior, Denison & Co., Cleveland, O., is as follows: The total liabilities, including all forgeries, aggregate approximately \$3,000,000, and there are valid assets, either in the hands of the firm or up as collateral, of about one and a half million. This total of \$3,000,000 includes about one million of assets and liabilities in the Boston and Cleveland bond departments that have not heretofore been taken into account.

Acting on information that Leland W. Prior made a great many of his largest losses in the stock market while trading in a Cleveland brokerage house, a number of the creditors of the firm of Denison, Prior & Co. have started an investigation to see if there is any way by which a part of the money can be recovered.

The miners' convention organized a wage scale committee. That an increase in wages will be the principal feature of the report of the scale committee is no longer in doubt and there is very little doubt among the majority of the delegates that their request for more money will be readily conceded by the operators.

A committee from the anthracite coal regions held a conference with a committee of the miners' national convention. It is thought that the former desires the support of the bituminous miners in their coming demands on the anthracite operators.

An increase of the wages of coal miners equivalent to the reduction accepted by the United Mine Workers at the joint wage conference of 1904 is the proposition which the operators are expected to defend in the joint conference to convene in Indianapolis.

Renewed caucusing among the delegates to the United Mine Workers' convention from the anthracite coal mining regions indicates that there is to be another and more determined effort to inject the anthracite question into the deliberations of the delegates.

The national board of trade, in convention in Washington, with delegates representing commercial bodies in all the principal cities of the country, went on record against the president's railroad rate policy.

Former Gov. James H. Penbody, his wife and their daughter were poisoned by food eaten at breakfast, at Canyon City, Col., and the daughter, Miss Vera Penbody, is in a dangerous condition as a result. There is a mystery surrounding the case.

Gov. Vandeman's whipping of a negro convict employed as a trustee around the executive mansion, which is to be given a thorough probing by the penitentiary investigating committee of the Mississippi legislature causes a sensation.

Reports current that Senator Depew is in a critical condition at his home in New York are denied. Charles C. Hastings, his nephew, said Depew's condition is not at all serious.

James R. Barnard, said by the police to be the chief of a gang of counterfeiters, was arrested at his home in Denver, Col.

Gen. Lee's birthday was observed generally at Augusta, Ga. Business practically was suspended.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending January 18 number 274, against 277 the previous week, 304 in the like week of 1905, 266 in 1904 and 253 in 1903.

All of the 18 bodies have been recovered from the Detroit mines on Paint Creek, W. Va., the scene of the dust explosion. The men, except one, were found at their places of work, showing that the explosion came without warning.

Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, governor general of the Philippines, is to be the first ambassador to Japan if the senate approves the nomination which President Roosevelt will submit to it. Henry C. Ide will succeed Mr. Wright as governor general until he resigns June 1. James F. Smith, of California, a member of the Philippine commission, will succeed to the office of governor general.

Members of the Iowa senate unanimously placed themselves on record as opposed to the legal execution of Mrs. Toffa, the New Jersey woman condemned to die for murder.

Blahop John C. Keener, of the Southern M. E. church, 87, died at New Orleans unexpectedly of heart failure.

The advisability of dyeing cavalry horses some neutral tint or screening them with light canvas trappings in order to insure their invisibility for the enemy is a subject which a German special military commission is now investigating.

The Chinese boycott of American goods has not shown any signs of abatement in the Straits Settlement, despite President Roosevelt's assurances that steps were being taken to modify the present stringent immigration laws of America.

In spite of all the efforts of the government to assure them that there is not the slightest reason to fear that the Algeiras conference will be followed by war, the people of Alsace-Lorraine are in a state of excitement bordering on frenzy.

John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Isthmian canal commission, was elected vice president and director of the Panama Railroad Co. to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of former Chief Engineer J. E. Wallace.

A fire with a monetary loss of about \$150,000 completely destroyed the old market house, one of Pittsburgh's most famous landmarks. Several other buildings were destroyed.

Simon C. Nelson, of Brooklyn, was killed and 12 persons injured in an accident on the Fulton street elevated road, New York.

The Venezuelan agent in Paris, M. Maubourguet, has been handed his passports and officially notified by the French government to leave French soil within 24 hours. This is practically a declaration of war. Orders were issued for the two protected cruisers Jean Bart and Chasseloup-Laubet to be fitted out at once and dispatched to join the French Atlantic squadron, now at Martinique, with steam up and decks cleared for action.

Three French warships are now off the Venezuelan coast prepared to deliver the answer of France to President Castro's treatment of M. Taiguay, the French representative at Caracas, by a naval demonstration in Venezuelan waters. Two additional warships will join them as soon as they can make the trip across the Atlantic.

It appears to be certain that the French government has resolved to take no action with regard to Venezuela until the report of M. Taiguay, the late charge d'affaires at Caracas, reaches the foreign office.

The Venezuelan government is actively engaged in garrisoning the ports of the republic and furnishing the troops with supplies.

Friends at Wooster, O., had a letter from Mrs. Grace Taggart, dated Highland Park, Ill., showing the noted divorcee is not in Europe.

On the ground that Mrs. Taggart has become in contempt of common pleas court in taking their two children from within the state of Ohio, attorneys for Capt. Taggart filed a petition to compel Mrs. Taggart to bring the two boys back into the state and to surrender them to their father.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood will succeed Maj. Gen. Corbin in command of the military division of the Philippines on February 1. Maj. Gen. Corbin will leave on February 2 for Hong Kong, sailing thence for San Francisco on February 9.

The protected cruiser Denver, which has been temporarily detached from the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet, has sailed from Cuba for San Juan. The Denver will be detached in West Indian waters for the present, awaiting the turn of events in Venezuela.

At Prairie Du Chien, Wis., Herman Larson shot Little Bean, his sweetheart, three times, William Geller, another sailor, once, and her mother. Then he pressed the weapon against his own breast and fired. Larson will die but the others are expected to recover.

Seven men were killed by a snow slide at the mining camp at Alta, Utah.

Landay Cooper, an aeronaut, of Clarinda, O., traveling with a carnival show exhibiting at Wolfe City, Tex., fell from his balloon at that place, a distance of 2,000 feet, and was instantly killed.

F. E. Grimes, ex-state treasurer of Kansas, notified Gov. Hoch that he would willingly waive the statute of limitations and pay every cent of the alleged shortage found covering his administration of the office.

Mrs. Chas. Bybee, of Lander, Wyo., gave birth to the smallest baby of record in the western states. It is a girl, and weighs only one and one-fourth pounds, and is less than nine inches tall.

Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, who is in Cannes, denies the report that she has separated from her husband.

Harvey H. Hurd, of Chicago, attorney and author of legal text books, is dead of paralysis.

James H. Walker, a prominent cotton manufacturer and one of the wealthiest men in Augusta, Ga., dropped dead. Mr. Walker was a former councilman and former president of the chamber of commerce.

A fire of unknown origin completely destroyed the McCreely Brick Co. at Latrobe, Pa. Loss \$100,000.

Fire destroyed the sheep dip plant at Richmond, Va., of the Laidlow-McKell Co., of Scotland. Loss about \$60,000, covered by insurance.

Walter Caratzlats, a saloon keeper, was shot and killed by robbers in his saloon in Chicago.

Six valuable race horses were incinerated in a fire which destroyed the stables at the race track at Mason City, Ia. Jack Quinn, who had charge of the stables, endeavored to save the animals and was probably fatally burned.

A fire occurred in the plant of the Baltimore Chrome works. Probably one-half of the extensive plant, covering about a city block, has been destroyed. Loss \$100,000.

One burglar was killed and another fatally wounded at Desplaines, a suburb of Chicago, in a battle between detectives of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and five men.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International union will attempt to adjust their differences of four years' standing.

The last of the six bodies buried by the snow slide at Alta, Utah, have been recovered.

At a meeting of Hebrews in Baltimore funds were raised for the purpose of buying arms for the peasants and working men in Russia.

News was received by Adm. McCall from the secretary of the navy, at Mare Island, that Ensign Wade, U. S. N., had been acquitted on all charges in connection with the Bennington disaster and has been restored to duty.

The Duke of Manchester, who married Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, has been appointed captain of King Edward's body guard of Yeomen of the Guard.

J. C. Beatty's bank, at Elwood, Ill., was blown by robbers during the night and \$1,000 taken, supposedly by two men, who escaped.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

The United States Convinced of France's Loyalty to It.

The French Government Will Be Given a Free Hand in the Execution of the Solution of the Venezuelan Problem.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Convinced of the sincerity of the assurances received from France regarding her loyalty to the Monroe doctrine and all that it involves, the Washington government has given the Paris government a free hand in the execution of the program for the solution of the Venezuelan problem. The conference on this phase of the question occurred some time ago and Mr. Jusserand, the French ambassador, has final assurance that the efforts of France to obtain diplomatic treatment for her charge d'affaires at Caracas will not be interrupted at Washington as in any way violative of the Monroe doctrine.

The first move in the execution of the French program may be expected at any time, but on this point the French government is observing the strictest secrecy, the orders to the squadron going direct from Paris and not through the embassy here. M. Taiguay, the retiring French charge, who, it is believed, is now at Caracas, will come to this country on his way home and on his arrival at New York he will find an invitation from the French ambassador at Washington to spend several days here in conference in order that M. Jusserand, on whom the burden of an important phase of the Venezuelan negotiations naturally falls, may have the benefit of the facts about the situation.

The whereabouts of the French ships remain a mystery so far as the officials of the state department and French embassy are concerned, it is stated.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Eighteen Persons Killed and Probably Half a Hundred Injured.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—Eighteen persons were killed and probably half a hundred injured in a panic following the cry of "Fire" in St. Paul's colored Baptist church. The services were being held on the second floor of the building. A defective flue set fire to the chimney, causing smoke to issue through the crevices in the floor near the pulpit. The room was well filled with people at the time the cry of "Fire" and coupled with the sight of smoke threw the congregation into a panic.

A wild rush was made for the stairs despite the efforts of Rev. F. W. Johnson, the pastor, to allay the fears of the frenzied people. All wanted to get out at once, and men, women and children alike were knocked down and trampled upon by those pushing from behind.

The disaster occurred while a collection was being taken up. The pastor had just concluded his sermon, the text of which was: "Why Sit Here Until We Die?"

THE WARM WAVE.

High Temperature in Region Between Mississippi and Atlantic Coast.

Washington, Jan. 22.—A warm wave which scores the highest record in temperature since 1890 prevailed Sunday throughout the region between the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic coast. Its crest was in Ohio, where the temperatures Sunday afternoon, as reported to the weather bureau, ranged from 70 to 74 degrees. South of the Ohio river it was less warm because of heavy rains and thunder showers. Thunder storms also prevailed in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Northwest Georgia.

A cold wave which developed in the west is rapidly following the warm wave.

VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA.

Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Mother of James Gillespie, Is Dead.

Rising Sun, Ind., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, mother of James Gillespie, who is now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary at Michigan City for the murder of his sister, Elizabeth, died of pneumonia at her home in this city. Mrs. Gillespie has been failing since the murder of her daughter and more rapidly since the trial and conviction of her son, James. She went to and from the courthouse in a carriage when compelled to be present during the trial.

Hague Representatives Named.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Secretary Root announced that the American representatives to the approaching conference to be held at The Hague will be Joseph H. Choate, ex-ambassador to England; Horace Porter, ex-ambassador to France, and Judge Ross, of Little Rock, Ark.

To Save the Frigate Constitution. Washington, Jan. 22.—A petition signed by 30,000 citizens of Massachusetts was presented to the president, opposing the recommendation of Secretary Bonaparte that the old frigate Constitution either be broken up or made an object for target practice.

The Battleship Kentucky.

New York, Jan. 22.—The battleship Kentucky, which was damaged in collision with the battleship Alabama in this harbor, and since that time has been under repairs at the Brooklyn navy yard, sailed for Hampton Roads.

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

KENTUCKY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

First Bill To Pass the House Is For a Judge in Kenton County.

Frankfort, Jan. 18.—For the second and final time Judge Thomas H. Paynter was declared elected to the United States senate Wednesday and made a speech in the legislature accepting the honor. He does not take his seat until March 4, 1907. Senator Ward introduced a bill in the senate Wednesday providing that all primary elections of all political parties for all offices must be held on the last Saturday in July each year. The object is to do away with so many elections. Senator Hineson offered a very important bill, which provides that all applicants for appointment as notary public must stand an examination touching their qualifications to take acknowledgments to deeds and other valuable documents.

The following bills were introduced in the house: By Mr. Mulcahy—To give right to some in all Kentucky streams. By Mr. Mulcahy—Making penalty of from one to three years for carrying concealed weapons. By Mr. G. S. Wilson—To prohibit mining companies from conducting general stores. By Mr. Alverson—Authorizing court clerks to issue license to carry concealed weapons, fixing fine from \$200 to \$500 for carrying without license. On motion of Mr. Embury the house resolved not to allow bills to be introduced except on Tuesday and Friday.

Frankfort, Jan. 19.—The first bill to pass either legislative body was passed by the house, and it was Representative Arnett's bill, or rather two bills, creating another circuit judge for Kenton county. But for the vote of Representative Bourne, of Henry, the bills would have passed unanimously. Senator Allen's motion to have the unusual delay in printing bills investigated was adopted, and Senators Allen and De Haven appointed to ask for an explanation.

The house resolution urging congress to vote appropriations to improve the waterways of Kentucky was adopted, with an amendment by Senator Porter to include the dredging of Bear creek in Edmonson county and an extra lock and dam near Mammoth Cave. The senate committee on statutes at its meeting decided to report favorably Senator Eaton's bill raising the age of consent in females from 12 to 16 years. Also Eaton's bill providing that in a seduction case where the man marries the girl, if he deserts her in three years, he is still liable to prosecution for seduction. Also Eaton's bill providing that where a divorce is granted on ground of abandonment for a year, the party in fault shall not be permitted to marry within three years.

Frankfort, Jan. 20.—The legislature had that "dread feeling" Friday, and after accomplishing a very small amount of work adjourned till Monday. Representative Arnett, of Corning, introduced an anti-cigarette bill in the house, fashioned after the Indiana statute on the same subject, while Senator Bennett, of Ohio county, offered a bill in the senate requiring the campaign or auditing committee of each political party to keep a strict account of all money received and expended in every election and requiring all candidates to make sworn statements as to what their campaign expenses were. Frank M. Andrews, the Ohio architect who is building the new statehouse, addressed a joint meeting of the house and senate by request, and urged the necessity of an appropriation to furnish and fit up the new building after it is completed. He said there is no economy or patriotism in placing \$1,000,000 into a bare building and then letting it stand in a weed field without steps or driveways to it and without heat, light, water or furniture to make it habitable.

A Peculiar Accident.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 20.—Mike Dowd, night watchman at the Fayette county courthouse, fell down the steps while entering the engine room, fracturing his skull. Several matches in his pocket ignited and set his clothing on fire, and when found by Engineer Tolliver he was a mass of flames. By turning a hose on the fire it was extinguished and Dowd was sent to the hospital, where a trephining operation was necessary.

The Warmest Ever in January.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 22.—Sunday was the warmest day in January ever felt here, the thermometer registering 78 degrees. Doctors state that the present weather is a breeder of disease. A light rain has cooled the atmosphere to some extent.

Lincoln's Birthday.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 20.—The general assembly of Kentucky will declare February 12, next, the birthday of President Lincoln, a holiday and appropriately observe same. Denny, Wayne county, offered a resolution to this effect in the house.

Kentucky Gusher Bought.

Barbourville, Ky., Jan. 22.—Columbia (O.) capitalists have purchased the famous Corder gusher, in Wayne county, with 1,200 acres of leases, for \$40,000, and have organized the Kentucky Oil and Gas Co.

Found Dead in His Store.

Fulton, Ky., Jan. 22.—R. S. Morris, a wealthy merchant, was found dead in his store by the clerks, who found the doors bolted at opening time. The jury gives a verdict of death from apoplexy. There are some indications of suicide.

Capt. Lundy Shot.

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 22.—Capt. C. Lundy, of the United States army, while packing his trunk accidentally discharged his revolver, and received a dangerous wound in the breast. The doctors have hopes of his recovery.

BULLET FROM A FLOBERT.

It Pierced the Head of a Life-Long Friend of Gov. Goebel.

Covington, Ky., Jan. 22.—Seated upon a chair in the aqualid little shack where he had lived for years on 13th street, near Garrard avenue, John Mays, one of the most belated characters in the city, was found dead. A Flobert rifle bullet, which had entered the back of his head and passed through the brain, had caused his death. The rifle, which belonged to a loader, was found beneath the aged man's bed, but so far the police have been unable to secure any trace of the murderer. Coroner Tarvin held an inquest and ordered the police to arrest Edward Emerson, aged 32 years, the loader at the Mays shack and the owner of the rifle. Always eccentric and peculiar, he had but few friends, and one of these, the friend who never deserted him, was the late Gov. William Goebel, whom he had known from childhood, and whom he had often held on his knee for hours, telling him tales of the great world as he had read of it. Later he loaned many of his books to the ambitious young man, and the friendship cemented then lasted until the assassination of Gov. Goebel.

ROPE ENDED HIS LIFE.

Wm. Vandalsen Hanged in Louisville For the Murder of His Mistress.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 20.—Wm. Vandalsen, who murdered his mistress, was hanged in the jail yard here. He met his fate bravely. He was pronounced dead seven minutes after the drop fell. The jail physician, who was present, said his neck was broken. Vandalsen did not appear nervous as he mounted the steps of the death machine. Before the black cap was adjusted the executioner asked him if he had anything to say. He gazed upon the small crowd of spectators before him and acknowledged he committed the deed for which he was about to pay the extreme penalty of the law, but protested that he did it in self-defense. Vandalsen murdered his paramour, Miss Fannie Porter, in a room above a saloon on Green street September 19, 1904.

BARONESS VON ROQUES' SUIT.

Several Depositions Taken Against Col. Armstrong in Lexington, Ky.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 19.—Depositions in the suit of Baroness Caroline Von Roques, of Germany, against Col. David W. Armstrong, of New York, were taken here Thursday. The deponents were Judge Matt Walton, Charles H. Stoll and Arthur Cary, president of the Lexington & Eastern railroad. The suit is to recover money claimed to be due her from Col. Armstrong, who represented her in disposing of some lands in this state. Baroness Von Roques is the mother of Mrs. Florence Maybrick.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

J. B. Nixon Found Dead With a Bullet Hole Through His Heart.

Henderson, Ky., Jan. 19.—The body of J. B. Nixon, with a bullet hole through the heart, was found in a bottle here. It is believed to have been a case of suicide. In his antel was found life and accident policies calling for \$31,000, and a clipping from the New Orleans Picayune giving a story of the robbing and burning of a store in Pensacola, Fla., last December.

Sentenced For Life.

Cattlettsburg, Ky., Jan. 22.—Arthur France, colored, was sentenced to prison for life. He is the third of the trio implicated in the murder of Chas. Jenkins, a colored saloonkeeper of Ashtand, Ky., on November 6 last. His pals, C. Harris and Harry Green, also colored, were sentenced last week.

New Kentucky Road.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 22.—The new railroad leading from Providence, Ky., to Wheatcroft, Ky., has been completed, and cars will be running in a short time. The road connects with the Illinois Central and the Louisville & Nashville railroads.

High Temperature in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22.—The remarkably high temperature which broke all previous January records Saturday when the mercury stood at 73, was continued Sunday. The highest temperature registered Sunday was 72 degrees.

Carnahan Scored High.

Newport, Ky., Jan. 22.—The Northern Kentucky Gun club held an interesting shoot at the East Newport park. The high score was made by Mr. Carnahan, of Paris (O.) Gun club, who broke 98 out of 100 birds.

First Foal of the Season.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 22.—The first foal of the season has arrived at the Hamburg stud of J. E. Madden, the young race mare Linda Lee, by Hamburg, dam Myrtle Harkness, by Strathmore, dropped a bay colt by Imp. Plaudes.

Big Sale of Tobacco.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22.—The feature in tobacco during the past week was the sale of 2,000 hds of Green river leaf to the Imperial Tobacco Co. The sales amounted to about \$250,000, but the exact figures have not been given.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Write plainly

JACKSON COUNTY.

DOUBLE LICK

Jan. 20.—The farmers are preparing for a crop, and they are having fine weather for it.—George Sparks accidentally shot Stella Phillips last Thursday night, the ball passing through her wrist and both breasts. But fortunately she is not seriously hurt. Nobody seems to know just how the accident happened.—Henry Matthews is somewhat better.—L. B. Martin bought a wagon from F. C. Jones, and William Sparks says he is going to fix up a team.—Manda L. Brockman, daughter of Shelt Brockman, died suddenly a few days ago.

GARRARD COUNTY.

CARTERSVILLE

Jan. 22.—We are having the mildest winter I have ever seen in Kentucky. Industrious farmers have commenced plowing for a new crop. J. B. Carter returned from Louisville last Tuesday where he went to purchase goods.—J. P. Bicknell preached a very instructive sermon at the Laurel Green Church Sunday. Brother Bicknell will be our pastor for the present year. Everybody come and be benefited and instructed.—Brother McCollum, of Lexington, preached at the Christian Church at Fair View the third Sunday. He is a fine preacher.—The Endeavor Society gave a supper last Saturday night at Fairview there was \$7.50 taken in, which will go for plastering the Church.—J. G. Clark sold a pair of yearling mules to John Green last Tuesday for \$100. Clark has another pair to sell at same price.—Joe Bonin has moved to his farm near Cartersville. He went back to East Bernstend last Sunday on business.—W. M. Smith, of Cartersville, and Miss Dora Robertson, of Berea, were united in matrimony last Wednesday, after 8 years courtship. The writer wishes them a long and happy life.—John and Nellie Green attended services at Fairview Sunday.—There was a good number from Woodview attended Fairview Sunday.—Mrs. James Nave and daughter visited down on Buckeye from Thursday until Sunday.—Miss Dora Bonin, who is in school at Berea, was to see home folks last Saturday.—Mrs. R. C. Bonin and Mrs. J. G. Clark called on Mrs. Geo. Allen last Tuesday evening.

MADISON COUNTY.

DREYFUS

Jan. 21.—W. C. Ogg has moved to Brassfield.—Mrs. Thos. Adams, of Kingston, J. R. Baker and wife and Wm. Coyle and wife visited W. B. Bakera recently.—Messrs. J. C. Powell, Thos. Holland and L. C. Powell attended the annual masonic meeting at Kingston.—Harve Johnson, of Richmond, has moved to this place to go in to the goods business.—Miss Martha Powell was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ogg recently.—Mrs. Mattie Rice, of Alto, Ill., has been visiting her father, Mr. Jos Young.—R. A. Hudson, of this place, has gone to Million, Ky.

HICKORY PLAIN

Jan. 19.—Miss Jula Harris spent last Sunday with Miss Maggie Adams.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Maupin and Misses Jennie Burdett and Maggie Adams spent a few hours with the family of Dan Maupin, Sunday.—Eli Cornelison left last Monday for Cincinnati to engage in railroad engineering.—S. B. Gooch, of Dreyfus, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Dan Maupin.—Miss Pearl Adams is visiting her sister at White's Station.—Jim Kinnard left a few days since for Omaha, Neb.—The many friends of Mrs. Mallie Collins were sorry to hear of her death, and heartily sympathize with her sorrowing relatives.—Arch Doty spent Sunday with Kiah McKeehan and family.—James Wilson visited relatives near Malory Springs recently.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD

Jan. 23.—Miss Bessie Linville, Beulah Viars, Bortha Rich, Florence Holman, Virginia Martin, Annie and Mattie McGuire visited friends at Rockford Sunday.—Miss E. E. Lake visited homefolks near Berea Saturday and Sunday.—Quite a large crowd attended Church at Scaffold Cane Sunday.—Miss Ella Lake is planning for an entertainment Feb. 22. We wish her success.—Mrs. J. W. Todd, who has been sick, is better.—Pleas Evans was at Rockford Monday on business.—Mrs. Nora McGuire visited her sister, Mrs. Bettie Ogg, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Harry Thomas went to Weaver, Ky., Sunday on business.—John Harry Gadd went to Berea Tuesday to get a hammer.—N. P. Anderson, of Manse, Ky., visited J. W. Todd Thursday.—N. H. Stephens went to Conway Saturday on business.

LAUREL COUNTY.

London, Ky., Jan. 10.

To The Berea Citizen:

A Silver Medal Contest was given not long since at the M. E. Church, South, by the Loyal Temperance Legion, an organization composed of the small girls of the town, and conducted under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. The medal was awarded to Elizabeth, the ten years old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jackson. The decision was not unanimous, but was two to one in favor of little Miss Jackson, and the other Judge voted for Esther Lucas. The other contestants were: Mary Nell Jones, Blanche Thompson, and Florence Lewis. The Judges were James Eversole, W. F. Raymer and Geo. C. Moore, and the medal was delivered by the latter. An interesting program was rendered. Among other enjoyable things were recitations by Misses Bertha Jackson, and Ida Rinehart and a vocal solo by Miss Kathleen Lewis and a violin solo by Miss Peterson, teacher of music in the Sue Bennett Memorial College.

At the annual election of officers and directors for the two banks of the city, few changes were made. For the Old First National Bank: President, R. M. Jackson, Vice President, G. H. Brown, Cashier, McCalla Fitzgerald, and the Directors are: Joseph Sampson, John M. Williams, John R. Boring, J. Elliott, W. A. Pugh, W. B. Catehing, J. W. Bastin, R. M. Jackson, McCalla Fitzgerald and G. H. Brown. Since this bank was established many years ago, a great many other banks have been established on all sides of it, but its customers have not forsaken it and its business steadily increases.

The National Bank, of London, formerly The Citizens Bank, of London, which was recently changed from a State to a National Bank, although established but some three years ago, is in a most prosperous condition, and its recent statement shows that its business is rapidly growing. The officers and directors for this institution are the same as for last year. They are as follows: Congressman D. C. Edwards, Pres.; E. H. Hackney, Vice Pres.; and D. F. Brown, Cashier. The directors are: D. C. Edwards, D. F. Brown, F. P. Elliott, L. B. McHargue, W. A. Parsley, Abner Eversole, T. A. Porter, and Dr. G. S. Brock.

A Word from Illinois.

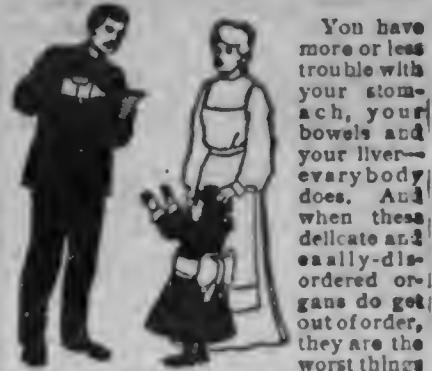
Tuscola, Ill., Jan. 15.

To the Editor of The Citizen:

We are having a pleasant winter here. The people at this place are putting their corn on the market. Tuscola is a nice town; it has several churches and also several schools and we have no saloons in Tuscola. J. D. Martin is in our town on business to-day. W. A. Lewis and wife paid B. C. Martin a flying visit the other day. Times are prosperous here. I want to ask the Double Lick correspondent if it takes corn at two dollars a barrel to make good times.

NANNIE MARTIN.

STOMACH ACHE



In the world to you. If you took the right kind of care of them, you wouldn't suffer, but you don't.

The only way you can correct the trouble you do have and prevent these parts from getting out of order is to use

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

Everybody knows that PEPSIN is good for the stomach, but in combination with certain plant drugs by DR. CALDWELL'S formula, its natural value is highly increased. DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN is the best thing in the world for correcting and curing all forms of stomach trouble—you'll say so when you try it. DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes at all druggists, and your money will be refunded if it fails to benefit you.

Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S BOOK OF WONDERS" and free samples to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Mail your postal today.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO.

Monticello, Illinois

For Sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr.

Happenings in Kentucky

THE KENTUCKY SOLONS.

The First Measure Passed Raises the Age of Consent.

Frankfort, Jan. 24.—This is the fourth week of the legislative session, and the senate passed its first and only bill Tuesday. It was Senator Beaton's bill, raising the age of consent in females from 12 to 16 years. A number of bills were reported by the committees, and better progress is expected to be made from now on. The senate is all stirred up over the delay of the public printer in printing the bills introduced in the senate, and the innocent official was soundly roasted by several senators. Finally a resolution was adopted declaring that if all the bills are not printed within three days after their introduction the printing committee shall have power to contract to have the bills printed elsewhere and charged to the public printer. The senate committee on municipalities decided to report favorably the Phelps bill providing that orders or liens for measured wages of employees shall not be valid unless signed or endorsed by the employer.

Representative Klair (dem.) introduced a bill to prohibit the production of "any play that is based upon antagonism alleged formerly to exist between master and slave, or that excites race prejudices." The penalties are \$500 fine and jail imprisonment.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Midwinter Meeting Held in Frankfort With About 50 Editors Present.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 24.—The Kentucky Press association held a midwinter meeting here with about 50 editors in attendance. A business session was held at the opera house followed by a lunch at the Elks' club-house and a trolley ride to the site of the new state house. A special committee of editors was appointed to act in conjunction with the state board of health as to quarantine matters and may also help the doctors look into the patent medicine frauds. At the session held Tuesday night Gov. Beckham presided and addresses were made by Will L. Vlescher of Chicago, and Arthur Ford, of Louisville. Ford's subject was "Newspapers, Politicians and Machines," and introducing him to the audience Gov. Beckham said, "I have some knowledge of newspapers, know some politicians, but know nothing of machines."

FRANK BALL CASE.

A Change of Venue Was Granted To Knox County.

Pineville, Ky., Jan. 24.—The Commonwealth Kentucky Frank Ball case were granted change of venue to Knox county. Motion was made last Friday, and upon hearing evidence Judge M. J. Moss sustained the motion and both sides selected Knox county, in which Judge M. C. Faulkner presides. Ball has retained able counsel and the case will be fought to the end. Lodges to which Helen, Ball's alleged victim, belonged, have retained Hons. B. B. Golden, James D. Black, of Harboursville, to assist the prosecution.

Trouble Among Officials.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 24.—Jailer C. T. Wilson was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mayor Harris, charged with flourishing and firing a pistol in the city limits. He was acquitted, and now it is said he will file suit for \$3,000 damages against Mayor Harris and the city, alleging false arrest.

Big Hemp Fire.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 24.—The Loughridge hemp factory on Seventh street was destroyed by fire, and at midnight President Loughridge, of the concern, estimated the loss at \$50,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin.

Marshall's Leg Amputated.

Mayfield, Ky., Jan. 24.—Deputy United States Marshal J. W. Saunders is lying in a critical condition as a result of being accidentally shot in his leg by his own pistol several days ago. His left leg was amputated just above the knee.

Played With Matches.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 24.—Little Mary Samuels Williams, the 3-year old daughter of Judge Ben G. Williams, died Tuesday night from burns received. She was playing with matches when her dress caught fire.

Given a Five Year Sentence.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 24.—John Flaherty, who attempted to kill Mrs. Florence Watson during a Christmas dance by shooting her in the back, pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was given five years.

New Coal Company Organized.

Harboursville, Ky., Jan. 24.—The Lyne Canip Coal Co. has been organized by Central Kentucky capitalists to develop property near Orays, this county. A modern mining plant will be installed at once.

To Aid Circuit Judges.

Pineville, Ky., Jan. 24.—The Bell County Bar association has sent a petition to the legislature recommending that Gov. Beckham appoint special judges to aid the circuit judges in the large districts.

Two Kentucky Postmasters.

Washington, Jan. 24.—George L. Barnes was formally appointed postmaster at Frankfort, his name being sent to the senate with that of W. B. King for postmaster of Pineville.

Sunny Spots.

There is one spot in Switzerland, Langano, which has an average of daily sunshine for the year of 6.1 hours, higher than Padua, 5.6 hours, and nearly as high as Rome, 6.7 hours. Basel has only 4.7 hours. Denmark has the same daily amount of sunshine as England, 3.1 hours, while Germany has from 4.2 to 4.8 hours. The sunniest spot in Germany is Jena.

Coffee Test.

If you suspect your coffee is adulterated throw a handful of the beans in cold water. The real coffee beans will sink, while the spurious ones will float or remain suspended for some time.

Hungarian Asphalt.

Asphalt is found in large quantities in various parts of Hungary.

The First Newspapers.

The first newspapers, the Venetian gazettes, were for many years circulated only in manuscript because the government would not allow their publication in print. Recounting scurrilous, they were prohibited in every part of Italy by a special bull issued by Gregory XIII.

Written Lack of Woods.

With the exception of Portugal, Great Britain has the lowest percentage area of woodland of any country in Europe.

Favorite Trees of Birds.

Birds of different kinds have their favorite trees. Blackbirds, rooks and jays frequent oak trees, the ash shelters wood pigeons and thrushes, the hawthorn all kinds of finches, while the woodpecker's favorite is the beech.

Shoes.

Shoes were not made "rights and lefts" earlier than 1472.

The Korean Flag.

The Korean flag is white and bears in the center a sort of hall, one half blue and the other red, typifying the two elements of creation, the male and the female. In the corners are strange and complicated blue characters invented by a Chinese emperor a few thousand years ago.

Christmas in Scandinavia.

In Scandinavia Christmas is celebrated in its literal sense of "peace on earth, good will toward men." The courts are closed, quarrels are adjusted and old feuds forgotten. It is the home of the famous Yule log.

Chamois Leather.

To wash chamois leather make a lather of soap and warm water and in this squeeze the leather till the dirt is removed. Use more than one lot of suds if necessary, finally rinse in soap—not clear—water, squeeze and hang out to dry. If the leather be much soiled add a little ammonia to the soap suds.

Theater Ticket Tax.

A 10 per cent tax on theater tickets in France yields about \$10,000,000 a year. The money is devoted to the maintenance of the post.

The Magnetic Needle.

The needle points to the north pole wherever the compass may be. North of the line on which the compass needle balances perfectly the line is called the magnetic equator—the needle dips to the north. South of that line the southern end of the needle dips, but the ends of the needle are not reversed.

An Honored Baker.

Croesus erected a statue of gold to his baker in memory of his talents.

Tea in Japan.

Tea at a halfpenny a pound is used by the poorer classes in Japan. This is the cheapest kind of "hancha" and consists of the "mullings of the tea bushes when they are clipped with the shears after the first crop.

Bronze.

Bronze, such as used for tea urns, etc., may be cleaned by washing first with soap and water, then after dry lug thoroughly, apply furniture cream and polish with a soft duster. This method is not recommended for works of art, but for bronze articles of household use it answers perfectly, making them look bright and new.

The Largest Searchlight.

The largest searchlight in the world is that on top of Pike's peak, Colorado, and flashes over 280 miles of the Rocky mountains.

Ocean Cables.

Atlantic cables are always laid from west to east because the prevailing winds in the summer months on the Atlantic are from the west and ships make much better weather going eastward.

Japanese Matches.

Sixty per cent of the matches made in Japan are sold in China.

Frog Barometer.

The green tree frog is an excellent barometer. Put him in a jar with an inch or two of water at the bottom, and a little ladder running up to the top. If the weather is to be fine he will ascend; if bad he will go down.

Combinations in Dominoes.

The mathematical fiend has been at it again, and now makes a shattering world the announcement that "two persons playing dominoes ten hours a day and making four moves a minute could continue 118,000 years without exhausting all the combinations of the game, the total of which is 248,528,211,840."

Highland Children.

The healthiest children in the world dwell in the Scottish highlands. They seldom wear shoes before they are twelve years of age.

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